The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,337.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 73	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.	

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOON—June 5th, Military Store Lane, Fort, the wife of Conductor J. Moon, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

HANKIN—May 21st, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain F. G. Hankin, Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

SHAWE—May 12th, at Chindwarrah, Lieutenant St. John Charles Shawe, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 26 years.

BUGNION—May 24th, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, of fever, Olga, the eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Bugnion, aged 11 years.

MULLINS—May 8th, at the Adyar, Ella Caroline, youngest child of Captain Mullins, R. E.

ST. MARTIN—May 9th, at Madras, of sun-stroke, July Arestides St. Martin, aged 35 years, sincerely lamented by his widow, family and friends.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	26th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. ATKINSON, will be despatched as above on 18th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on............ 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. COTTIER, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	16
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Narrakal	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10	24
„ Galle			„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Galle	14	
„ Madras	15	30	„ Colombo		27
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Narrakal	16	1
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	2	5

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. MADDISON, will be despatched as above on the 15th June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

EXTRA STEAMER TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "SALSETTE," 1,491 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain FARISH, will be despatched for the above Ports at noon on SATURDAY, the 9th June from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of London*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of London.*

Bombay, 4th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston.*

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Princess of Wales*, Captain CAYZER, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Princess of Wales.*

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain MITCHELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Master of Ship *Rathfern.*

1st June 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Gavin Steel*, WHYTE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WHYTE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—At the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on the 8th May 1866, the following Gentlemen were elected as Directors and confirmed by the subsequent Meeting held on the 31st May 1866 viz., Messrs. Trimbuc Ramchundra, Ebrahim Noordin, and Leladhur Vandravun, and that Mr. Bhugwantrao Ramchundraji was re-elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

BHUGWANTRAO RAMCHUNDRAJI, Chairman.

Bombay, 2nd June 1866.

NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming RAILWAY GUIDE and HAND BOOK of INFORMATION for TRAVELLERS should reach this Office not later than the 3rd of June ensuing. It will be published on the 5th, and contain the Monsoon Time Table of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways (published under authority); a list of the various Steam Navigation Companies, with all necessary information concerning them; a List of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Bunder Boats, Dhinghies, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, May 24th.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June.

FLEMING & Co.,
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to

J. LOWE & Co.,
General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

BOMBAY FLOATING DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—All Persons holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS in the above Company, who have not received back the first Call and Interest, are requested to apply without delay to

GEORGE WHITLEY, Liquidator,
Bombay, 4th June 1866. Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on TUESDAY the 12th day of June, inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 5 Marine Street, Bombay, for the purpose of assenting to this Company being registered under Act X. of 1866, as an Unlimited Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th June 1866.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, BOOKSELLERS, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—TUTICORIN COTTON PRESS Co. (LIMITED).—The STEAM PRESSES of this Company being now completed, ORDERS for PRESSING and SHIPPING COTTON will be received by

JOHN KINNEAR, Manager.

Tuticorin, 1st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—Mrs. J. GAYNOR.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders. A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.

18th May 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Offices, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 7th June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors in the place of A. STEWART, Esq., resigned, in consequence of having joined the Direction of the Bombay Bank, and H. BROOK, Esq., deceased.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTUNE GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 19th April, ultimo,—"That the Bank be wound up voluntarily, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators of the Bank"—be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Liquidators of the East India Bank.

Bombay, 28th May 8866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW £20 SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARE CERTIFICATES, on account of the new Capital created in January last, are already for delivery at the Company's Offices, Rampart Row, on production of the Banker's Receipts.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (Ld.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of this Company, held at their Offices on the 4th June, it was resolved that the affairs of the Company had been fairly wound up.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (Ld.)—A final Dividend in *re* the above Company will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or after the 9th June.

JULES SIEGFRIED.

LOST, by my servant in November 1864, three MEMORANDA for 650 SHARES in the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited) standing in my name.

Any person producing the said Receipts to me, before the 14th proximo, will be rewarded.

All parties are hereby cautioned not to purchase the same or advance money upon them.

The Receipts are dated 6th September 1864 and are numbered—

703 for 600 shares.
704 two memoranda of 25 shares each.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st March to 1st November.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, $\overset{c}{29}$ 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Corporation will be made by the Liquidators, at the rate of Rupees (5) Five per Share, on or after the 15th proximo, at the Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Oak Lane.

Bombay, 29th May 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE COMPANY'S JOBBING DEPARTMENT having been abolished, the business will be carried on in the following Departments, viz.:—

VETERINARY.

In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.

The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.

Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the infirmary with the kit, ghorawalla, and a note stating what is required. If advisable, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 1-8 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.

To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (Rs. 1-8 as usual).

In case of severe illness, or when required, horses will be visited at their own stables. The charge per visit will be to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

Certificates as to soundness—to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, and Saddlery will be received for sale on commission. The charges will be—for each horse sold Rs. 17, payable by both buyer and seller; for Carriages, Harness, &c. 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by sellers only.

LIVERY.

A limited number of horses will be received on livery. Each horse will be provided with a large, airy, loose box, the best of provinder, as good a ghorawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge), will be shod and clothed: all for Rs. 60 per mensum.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the ordinary rates. Rs. 3 for plain shoes. Rs. 2-8 for turned up toes or "anti-tripping" shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for as mentioned above.

BREAKING IN.

Horses broken in (to double harness Rs. 40 per pair, to single harness Rs. 25, to saddle Rs. 20) by a European breaker.

W. LAMB, V. S., Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

NOTICES.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

4th February 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, Genera Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day established ourselves as GENERAL COMMISSION and SERVANTS' REGISTRY AGENTS. The following business will be transacted from the 28th instant:—

Servants of all capacities *in and requiring* employment will be registered and supplied with a Book containing their full description and certificates.

Applications for Servants will be registered, and Servants supplied as early as possible.

Terms.

All orders must be accompanied with the prescribed Fee—

Domestic Servants Rupee 1.
Governesses, Ladysmaids, Nurses, &c. &c. Rupees 5.
Book Keepers, Accountants, Clerks, Artizans, Overseers, &c. &c. Rupees 2.

The above Fee is chargeable to both parties.

Early applications are called for.

The advantage to the Public in having their Servants registered will soon be apparent, and no Office Establishment, Hotels, or Families should hesitate to have it done as early as possible.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

We will also receive for sale on Commission a select and limited stock of Wines, Spirits, Oilmanstores, Stationary, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnitures, &c. &c.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

J. LOWE & Co.,
Apoollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sherborne House, St. John's Wood, London, N. W., conducted by Mrs. G. C. BAYSTON.—The above Establishment offers peculiar advantages to Parents in India desirous of ensuring for their Daughters a sound and Religious Education, combined with the usual accomplishments, and strict attention to Home comforts and moral discipline.

The highest references can be given in England to Clergyman and others.

Terms, including Board and Instruction in thorough English, French and Music, and all other particulars, may be obtained on application to T. LIDBETTER, Esq., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of two handsome SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone.

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below:—

Pianos, solid Mahogany; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.
Harmoniums, Solid Oakwood.
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaun Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made.
Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.

Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.

Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of these unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universelly.

WANTED.

WANTED, a LEDGER CLERK (Portuguese). None need apply unless well conversant with accounts. Apply TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to BOARD with a Family residing in a healthy part of Bombay. References given and required. Address "P. H.," stating terms, at the Office of this Paper.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable HOME with a European Family near the Fort. Also, TO LET, 3 ROOMS, furnished. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to

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TO LET, a large, upper-storied airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for a large Family or several Bachelors. Rent moderate. Apply to

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TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

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TO LET, GROUND FLOOR of a BUNGALOW in Mazagon, No. 5 Dockyard Lane, sea side. Rent Rs. 60 per month. Apply to

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TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large upper storied, airy BUNGALOW at Khambala, facing the sea; fit for two Families or several Bachelors. Apply to

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11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to

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RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.

4th May 1866

TO LET, roomy and airy OFFICES, near the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to FARNHAM & Co., 2nd Floor, David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 15th May 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two ROOMS suitable for Merchants' Offices on the first floor of the Building in Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the undersigned. Apply to the

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GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

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SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4½ o'clock P. M., will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned two UPPER-STORIED HOUSES, situate at Kalbadevie, Cavel Street, near the R. C. Chapel, viz.:—

No. 36 belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Pedro DeSouza.
No. 37 belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Gonsalinho Rebello.

Bombay, 2nd June 1866.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, BURMAH CHEROOTS, COCONADA CHEROOTS of very fine quality. ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—

100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples } Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples. }
30,000 Feet Deals.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.

Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

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Round and Octagon Cast Steel for Drills.
Pickaxes and Hoes.
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Portable and Fixed Steam Steam Engines and Boilers.
Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay.
English Leather Belting.
Lead Pipe, ⅜ inch to 1½ inch bore.
Daily expected to arrive, per *Rathfern.*
A 5 ton Travelling Steam Crane, by J. Taylor & Son, Liverpool.
Price Lists may be had on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 22nd May 1866.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 16th June next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators.

No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

J. C. STEWART & Co.,
GENERAL TAILORS, &c.,

BEG to call especial attention to the following LIST of PRICES for Garments made to measure. For style, workmanship, and fit will be found unequalled:—

Stewart's celebrated Lounging Coat	Rs.	30
„ „ Trouser	„	15
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Stewards' Travelling Suit	„	25

And every other style of Garment will be made equally cheap from materials strongly recommended for wear and appearance.

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6, Meadow Street,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.

SPORTING.—Racing Saddles FOR SALE of the best material and workmanship, Silk Girths, Stirrups, &c., from 3 to 5 lbs.

"NERO," a thorough-bred Grey Hound, very handsome.

"TIPPOO," a Kangaroo Hound, by Botherem, a treble prize winner, winner at Liverpool.

"SALLY" and "CRIB," Bull-terriers, by Tom Sayers' famous Dog "Tom."

A dozen new English-built Hansoms with moveable shades, giving full protection from sun and rain.

The above are for sale at the premises of the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited), Byculla, Bombay.

Bombay, 29th May 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD's" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 15.

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 12.

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan.* 6.

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan.* 24.

WE have received with thanks a copy of the 'Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office. —*Mofussilite, Jan.* 13.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 29.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December* 30.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

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CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—A large quantity of beautifully bound ALBUMS, to hold 50 or 100 Portraits.

Prices from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each—CASH.

Up-country constituents will please say the price of the Album required, and how many Portraits it should contain, accompanying their order with a remittance, or postage stamps, when the Album will be sent, post free.

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BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES of the best manufacture, very superior finish, and specially made for India, in black leather sling cases, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

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TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, covered Sugar Basin and covered Cream Jug, (the two latter articles gilt inside) in best Electro-plate, from Rs. 70 to 150 per set. Other sets without the Coffee Pot.

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SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' BANJOS.—Two fine-toned BANJOS, used by the above named Minstrels, for sale at SOUNDY & Co.

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MAP OF INDIA to fold into a case divided into 2 parts, North and South, based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India; size 5 feet by 4 feet, scale 35 miles to the inch, Rs. 22. The same size Map mounted on Rollers and varnished for Office use. Price Rs. 25.

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Price complete ....Rs. 400

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SOUNDY & Co., are Wholesale Importers of Musical Instruments manufactured especially for India by the first houses in Europe, and have always in stock a selection of the undermentioned, and regarding which full information will be furnished on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
JOHN BROADWOOD & SON'S PIANOS.

HARMONIUMS.—From Rs. 125 to Rs. 1,000 each.

CONCERTINAS.—Of the most highly finished description.

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VIOLINS.—In imitation of the best makers, comprising many models of Amati, Straduarius, and others.

MUSICAL BOXES of every description, including a select Invoice of Harmoniphones.

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MECHANICAL ORGANS AND SELF-PERFORMING ORGANS.—In every conceivable variety.

MILITARY AND BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Either singly or in complete sets.

DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINAS.—From Rs 200 to Rs. 250.

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SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

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Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, just landed, Moet and Chandons' first quality CHAMPAGNE,

Quarts.........per dozen ...Rs. 40
Pints ....per 2 dozen... „ 42

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Meadow Street.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	per Doz.
do. do.		29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	„
„ „ 2 „ pts.		14	„
Old Tom	Rs.	20	„

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs.	16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„	15	„
Do. Do.	„	13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	„	38	„
PORT (Carbonell's)	„	32	„
SHERRY do.	„	32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	„	30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	„	30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	„	30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of Beer, bottled by this well-known Firm, is expected in a few days per *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.* Orders will be registered. Quarts 6; Pints 3½ per dozen.

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1866.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	49
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS —10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
SELECTED SHERRIES.		
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	Rs. 42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	16
Second quality, Red Seal	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux	Rs. 34	0
Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Medoc Petit	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co.	Rs. 44	24
Superior quality by Gunliffe, Dobson, and Co.	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne, best	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boond	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters	24	12

BEERS.

Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

IN consequence of the favourable telegraphic news, the business assumed a better tone this day. The market opened with a strong inquiry for United Victoria shares, which rose from 1,200 to 1,240, and close firm at 1,235 per share; Elphinstones advanced from 665 to 675, and close at 670 per share; Back Bays from 2,300 to 2,500 per share; Bombay Bank shares close at 9½, Agra 2 discount; Commercials 25; Centrals 25 per share; old Financials rose from 14 to 19 per share. Market steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	..Rs. 87
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	.. " 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	} " 87
" " " " " 1842-43	
" " " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	.. " 104¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ..	.. " 1¼
Five and a half per cent.	.. " 109

PRICE CURRENT, 5th June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	" 300 to 305
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	" 300 to 310
Surat and Broach (New)	" 280 to 290
Porebunder (New)	" 270 to 275
Veeraval (New)	" 275 to 280
Khandeish (New)	" 270 to 275
Dharwar (now ready)	" 320 to 325
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 315 to 320
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	" 300 to 310

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

THE first telegrams to hand during the week were of a very unsatisfactory character, a further decline having taken place in Cotton and another increase to Stocks, which on the 25th ultimo exceeded a million bales. Fair Dhollera fell to 8¾d., and even at this price the market was fluctuating and uncertain. Our later telegrams are more cheerful, and from their tone we may look for further improvement. Cotton is advancing in price in America and purchases in Liverpool are on a large scale, sales on the 30th being 30,000 bales. Yesterday messages to the 31st came to hand reporting further large sales and quoting Fair Dhollera 9¼d., while telegrams of the 1st are stated to quote 9½d. The Manchester market is also improving, 7 lb. Shirtings being now worth 11s. and 40s Twist 20d.

Piece Goods.—Business within the last few days has been on a considerably larger scale than in the beginning of the week. The improved advices have made holders less willing to meet the demand except at some advance to which dealers now agree more readily, being anxious to secure despatch for the goods before the rains set in. Sales of Shirtings aggregate more than 60,000 pieces, chiefly 7 and 8¼ lbs.; first sales of the former were at Rs. 6-10, but prices have since advanced to Rs. 7-4; 8 lbs. have fetched from Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 8-4. We quote yesterday's prices Rs. 7 to 7-4 and Rs. 8 to 8-6 respectively. For Twist we have experienced a somewhat strong demand and considerable sales of Water 30s have been effected at 16 to 17 annas; we quote Mule 40s 18 annas, Water 30s 17 to 17½ annas.

Cotton.—This market has been firmer during the week but actual business has not been large, natives still continuing to be the chief buyers. The rain on Monday morning has made the dealers very active in storing their Cotton into godowns and the green is now almost bare. Shipments show a large falling off, aggregating for the week only 15,391 bales. Prices are again firmer since receipt of the more favourable intelligence on Monday, and we now quote Dhollera Rs. 325, Broach Rs. 310 to 315, Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 340 to 350.

Freights are daily becoming worse, and tonnage still coming in freely, combined with small stocks of Cotton both here and up-country, forbid any hope of speedy improvement. For Liverpool there has been almost nothing done, but a rather better enquiry has existed for London freight, and a small ship would speedily fill up. We quote for Cotton to Liverpool 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Decrease ...	Rs. 3,66,841
Deposits at Head Office.............	Decrease ...	" 14,29,765
Deposits at Branches	Decrease ...	" 2,51,282
Loans at H. O and Branches	Increase ...	" 55,686
Credit Accounts do. do.	Increase ...	" 33,161
Bills Discounted do. do.	Decrease ...	" 5,34,034
Balances with Agents.............	Decrease ...	" 4,28,384
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O......	Decrease ...	" 4,46,097
Do. do. at Branches	Increase ...	" 2,15,724

Money.—In our Money Market during the week there may be said to have been a better feeling prevailing, which has shown itself to some extent in an increased business in Imports. For Export operations the demand for money is still slight, present prices of Cotton here and at home offering little inducement to shippers. But, although we are experiencing a small business demand for money, yet a strong feeling of fear is displayed by depositors, and from some of our Banks considerable deposits have been withdrawn. These will no doubt to a large extent be re-deposited shortly, although at present their withdrawal may inconvenience the Banks in question. At the Bank meeting yesterday there was no change made in rates.

The Bank Return for the week ending on Saturday is hardly so favourable as that of the preceding week, the call upon the Head Office Deposits having been on a larger scale, say 14 lacs. This has been provided for, however, by a decrease in Discounts and Sundry Assets to the extent of 10 lacs; thereby lessening the strain upon the Cash Balance which is only reduced a little over 4 lacs. At the branches the Deposits are reduced 2½ lacs, there being an increase to the Cash Balance of a nearly similar amount. The Treasury Balance is reduced over 3 lacs, but the other accounts show little change.

Government Securities have been in great request during the week and prices have advanced; business has been interfered with by the small amount of paper available. We quote Fours 87½, Fives 104¼ to 104½, Fives and half 109¼ to 109½.

Exchange.—The week's operations have been small in amount and rates are declining; Bank Paper was sold at 2s. 1⅜d. early in the week, but latterly, not more than 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1/16d. can readily be obtained. First class Credits and Documents have been placed at 2s. 1½d. and 2s. 1⅝d. respectively, but in both descriptions of paper there has been but a small business done. Documents, however, were being placed more freely yesterday:—We quote yesterday's rates: Bank 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1/16d., Credits 2s. 1½d., Documents 2s. 1 11/16d. On Calcutta and China little business is doing and quotations are nominal.

Shares.—Early in the week the market assumed a drooping tendency, the only shares of those more usually dealt in which remained firm being Old Elphinstones. Since then a rather better feeling has prevailed, and although prices do not show much improvement there has been a larger business doing. Old Financials declined to Rs. 12 per share under the fear of a call being made, but it is since reported that this will not be necessary and prices are again improving, though slowly. There has been a larger business in Old Bank shares; Agra Bank has fallen to par, and Mercantile to 10 premium. A large lot of Orientals was sold at 60 premium. The news to hand yesterday induced a better feeling and imparted an upward tendency to the Market. We quote Back Bays Rs. 2,200, Old Elphinstones Rs. 670, Bombay Bank 9 discount, Old Financials Rs. 17 per share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 5.

Torriano, Lieutenant C. S., 4th K. O. Royal Regiment, on duty, from Asseerghur.

Tower, Lieutenant Colonel C., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, from Ootacamund.

Prior, Colonel, 6th Dragoons, on duty, from Ootacamund.

Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, from Khandalla.

Hough, Colonel L. S., H. M.'s 2nd Belooch Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

Campbell, Captain, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Hobson, Captain J., Staff Corps, on leave, to Tanna.

SHIPPING.

JUNE.	ARRIVALS		
5 Rothesay	Main	Greenock, Feb. 12.
Fattay Salam	Nacoda	Damaun, June 2.
Arabia (s)	Maddison	Calcutta, May 15.
Kate Swanton	Nacoda	Bushire, May 18.
Montrose	McIntyre	Liverpool, Dec. 22.
Rangoon (s)	McCulloch	Hongkong, May 13.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

French ship *Antonio*, B. Sartorio, bound to Marseilles.

Ship *City of Madras*, Graham, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Assaz*, J. T. Robson, bound to Colombo.

Ship *Maha Lukshmi*, R. Corney, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Elizabeth Fry*, H. Bently, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *J. P. Whitney*, G. F. Avery, bound to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—May 29th, ship *Jalawar*, from Gopaulpore.

DEPARTURES.—May 28th, screw steamer *Baroda*, for Calcutta, and May 26th, ship *Bengalee*, Penang and Singapore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received a fresh supply of TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS. J. NEUBERG.
No. 23, Byculla.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW in Grant Road, containing 4 Bed, 4 Bath, Dining and Drawing Rooms, now in occupation of MR. HENRY BICKERS. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea; also a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. CAMA's Office.
Bombay, 5th June 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to MR. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED)—WAREHOUSE NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, MARINE STREET.—This Company is prepared to STORE COTTON during the Monsoon at moderate rates. W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 5th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship *The Sir Jamsetjee Family*, Wilson, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE & Co.
5th June 1866.

THE ROYAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19 Marine Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of, and passing Resolutions for, effecting the voluntary winding up of the Company; the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators of the Company, and fixing his or their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
NANABHAI SORABJI, Secretary.
Bombay, 5th June 1866.

TO BE SOLD, with their engagements, the following RACE HORSES, in Training:—

1. G. A. H. "Prince Albert"—engaged in Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee, Poona St. Leger, and Poona City Merchants' Purse.
2. G. A. G. "Multum in Parvo"—engaged in Bombay Merchants' Cup, Poona.
3. N. G. A. H. "Life's a Shadow"—5 years—a maiden engaged in Derby and Poona Merchants' Cup and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.
4. I. G. A. C. "Charles Edward"—4 years—engaged in Poona St. Leger and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.

The above are sound, and will be disposed of at a moderate price to ensure a ready sale.
For particulars apply to MR. T. GINGER, Bombay.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27 Meadow Street, on the 14th instant, at 3 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1st. To consider the expediency of, and if agreed to, to pass Resolutions empowering the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company to borrow a sum or sums of money on mortgage of the Company's premises or otherwise for the requirements of the Company.
2nd. To increase the number of Directors from 3 to 4.
3rd. To elect such 4th Director.
By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
27 Meadow Street, Bombay, 5th June 1866.

THE MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be put to the Meeting:—

Resolution 1st—"That Clause 19 of the Articles of Association be hereby cancelled."

Resolution 2nd—"That the following Clauses be substituted:

1st. "There shall be 5 Directors of the Company.
2nd. "The number of Directors to form a quorum shall from time to time be fixed by the Board, and until otherwise fixed three Directors shall be quorum for a Board Meeting."
3rd. "Every Act, Order Resolution, or other proceedings of a majority of the Directors present at any Board Meeting at which a quorum is present, shall be as valid and as effectual as if all the Directors had concurred therein."
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th June 1866.

THE WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company having failed to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, in compliance with the requisition sent to him by JAVAIRCHUND MANECKCHUND and other Shareholders, in pursuance of Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association of the said Company, the Requisitionists, by virtue of the powers given to them by Clause XXXIV. of the Articles of the Association of the said Company, hereby convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company, to be held at the Office of Mr. CUMROODEEN TYABJEE, Solicitor, in Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the following propositions to be laid before the said Shareholders, and of passing the Resolution thereon.

"That the Second Call of Rupees 25 per Share and the subsequent Resolution for forfeiture of Shares for non-payment thereof made by the present sole Director, Mr. Tricumjee Velljee, being illegal, should be set aside."

"That the Company be wound up under the order of the High Court.—Dated this 4th June 1866.
C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor for Javairchund Maneckchund and other Shareholders (Requisitionists).

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of FAZUL NOOR MAHOMED, RAHIMTOOLA NOOR MAHOMED, and HUSSEIN NOOR MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of NOOR MAHOMED DATOOBHOY SONS and Company.

IN pursuance of Advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Jam-e-Jamshed*, and the *Summachar Durpun* of the 29th day of May and the 5th day of June 1866, a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said Fazul Noor Mahomed, Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed, and Hussein Noor Mahomed, who traded under the said style of Noor Mahomed Datoobhoy Sons and Company, was held on the 5th day of June 1866, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of the East India Bank, in Hornby Row, and the following Resolutions were adopted by the Meeting:—

I.—That Mr. John Macfarlane do take the Chair.

II.—That the Estate of the said Fazul Noor Mahomed, Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed, and Hussein Noor Mahomed, who traded under the style of Noor Mahomed Datoobhoy Sons and Company, should be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the Court for the purpose under Act XXVIII. of 1865.

III.—That Messrs. H. Gamble, J. Macfarlane, and E. H. Warren be appointed Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate under the said Act, that Rupees seven thousand and five hundred be allowed to the said Trustees as remuneration, and that no Security be required from them.—Dated the 5th day of June 1866.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Chairman.

CALENDAR——JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Wednesday ... ...6th 0h. 4m. P.M.
New Moon, Wednesday ... ...13th 2h. 58m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday ... ...20th 4h. 36m. A.M.
Full Moon, Thursday... ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	6	Moon last quarter at 0-4 P.M.	5 23	6 34	3 48	4 29	4th June 1866. Time 9h. 2m. 51s. 9.
Thurs.	7	Venus sets at 8-29 P.M.	5 23	6 34	4 52	5 30	
Fri.	8	Twilight ends at 7-16.	5 23	6 34	6 9	6 50	
Sat.	9	Moon passes 0° 24' S of Mars at 11-44 A.M.	5 23	6 35	7 27	8 5	
Sun.	10	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 35	8 36	9 8	
Mon.	11	Saturn on the meridian at 9-0 P.M.	5 23	6 35	9 36	10 2	
Tues.	12	Moon passes 5° 5' S of Mercury at 6-12 P.M.	5 23	6 36	10 28	10 52	

NOW READY.

No. VIII. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—Mr. Punch Takes Charge of the Taboots.
HALF SHEET—Domestic Cares.
THE THREE BORAHS.
SKETCH TO THE BAITAL PACHESI.
POOR BOMBAY—Illustration to No. 2.—Lays of Modern Bombay.
And several other Vignettes.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	May 30
AGRA	May 29	LAHORE	May 26
ALLAHABAD	May 30	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 10	MADRAS	May 31
BANGALORE	May 28	MALTA	May 10
CALCUTTA	May 28	MEERUT	May 27
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	May 24
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	May 26
COCHIN	May 26	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	May 29	PUNJAUB	May 26
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 17
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 20

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1866.

IT is unnecessary, in our historical series, to dwell at any length upon the panics intervening between the one which followed the termination of the wars with France in 1815 and the passing of the Bank Charter Act of 1844. The surroundings of each are different, but the organic and producing cause is the same as (with one solitary exception) in the panics on which we have been commenting. That cause we need hardly now repeat is essentially the unsound system on which the banking business of England was conducted, and not the least wonderful thing is, that among a people with so much practical sense and commercial activity as the English, the real defect in the system should not have been thoroughly understood until the nation had gone through the furnace of nearly a dozen commercial convulsions. That the true nature of the evil was misunderstood is palpable from the circumstance that when the Legislature did interfere, it legislated in a matter not at all calculated to strike at its root. When Parliament authorised the Bank of England, some few years after the termination of the French wars, to resume the payment of its notes in cash, it had sufficient reason and opportunity for remodelling the banking system of England. Parliament saw that something was required, but it had the very faintest glimmering of what that something was. Even another panic did not teach it, for amid the distresses of 1826, it propounded the somewhat extraordinary legislative panacea, that no notes were to be issued for sums below £5, and that an Act passed a hundred and twenty years before limiting the number of partners in banks to six should be repealed, and that it should be lawful to establish joint stock banks with any number of partners with power to them to issue notes payable anywhere beyond sixty-five miles of London. Thus a private bank was limited to six partners at most; but on the other hand, a joint stock bank was not limited to any number of partners. As to the first of these supposed remedies, the abolition of notes below £5 was desirable so long as the privilege of manufacturing paper money remained unregulated and unrestricted; otherwise, with the example of Scotland before our eyes, the abolition was unnecessary. The establishment of joint stock banks was a strengthening measure. Their capital was permanent, that is to say, if a partner died the capital belonging to him could not be withdrawn; or; or if he became insolvent the capital of the bank was not diminished; but it is evident that a bank with half a dozen partners may be as rich and have as wide a credit as a bank with a thousand. These ineffective measures were the product of the Legislative faculty of 1826; the tremendous crash of that year failed to instruct it in the defects of our monetary principles, and it required two more disasters—one in 1836 and the other in 1839—to teach the nation and its rulers what it really was which, every few years, shook the whole commercial edifice to its base.

The moral of all these pre-Bank-Charter panics is very brief—over-issue of paper-money, consequent speculative overtrading, and finally collapse and ruin. It is stated that in 1825 there was from thirty to forty per cent. more paper abroad than in 1822, in which year, however, the currency was somewhat deficient. This naturally turned all men's heads; companies to promote the absurdest schemes were launched, and everybody speculated in the shares of the Companies which were projected, or in trade. Companies were started to bake, wash, brew, erect baths, grow wool, dig precious metals from mountain summits "where there were no workmen or tools to do the work, no fuel for the fires, and no roads or carriages to bring away the produce." So stupid had sober England become, that in the midst of its speculative madness, warming pans were sent to the tropics, and skates were offered for sale "to a people who had never heard of ice." The following, by an eye-witness of part of the folly, will indicate its extent:—

> "We had all sorts of English speculations in South America, some of which were really amusing. Besides many brother companies which I met with at Buenos Ayres, I found a sister association of milkmaids. It had suddenly occurred to some of the younger sons of John Bull, that as there were a number of beautiful cows in the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, a quantity of good pasture, and as the people of Buenos Ayres had no butter to their bread, a churning company would answer admirably; and before the idea was many months old, a cargo of Scotch milkmaids were lying becalmed under the line on their passage to make butter at Buenos Ayres. The difficulties they had to contend with on their arrival were very great. Instead of leaning their heads against patient domestic animals they were introduced to a set of lawless wild creatures, who looked so fierce that no young woman who ever sat upon a three legged stool could dare to approach, much less to milk them. But the guachos attacked the cows, tied their legs with strips of hide, and as soon as they became quiet the shops of Buenos Ayres were literally full of butter. But now for the sad moral of the story. After the difficulties had been all conquered it was discovered first that the butter would not keep; and secondly, that somehow or other the natives of Buenos Ayres liked oil better!"

It has not been our object to depict the result of these panics on the community and we have sought rather to understand their prime and originating cause. We, however, take the following from the pen of Miss Martineau:—

> "In a country town, one market day, the aspect of the place was very unlike its wont. The country people were leaving their stalls, and collecting in groups, while some made haste to pack up their produce and put to their horses as if they expected to be robbed if they stayed. Here a man passed with a gloomy face, and a bank note clutched in his hand; there a woman wrung her hands and wept; and an actual wail of many voices was heard amid the hubbub of the place. The bank of the district had stopped payment. The hopeful went about telling all they met that it was only for a time, and that everybody would be paid at last; the desponding said that now it had begun, there was no saying where it would stop and that everybody would be ruined; and neither the hopeful nor the desponding could suggest anything to be done. Buying and selling came almost to a stand; for the country people looked at every kind of bank note as if it would burn their fingers and thought they would rather go home than sell anything at all. Before going home, however, all who had money in the bank ran to get it out. The run upon the banks spread from district to district and very soon to London. Lombard Street was full of men of business standing about to hear the disasters of the day.''

Multiply all this by seventy and compress the result within six weeks, the period within which seventy banks failed, and the reader will have a picture of one feature of the panic which occurred in England in 1826.

Between 1826, the period here spoken of, the year also when "joint stock banks" were established and the panic which followed ten years afterwards, the joint stock principle in banking had developed itself to a great extent. In eight years 55 such banks were established; in one year more they had increased to one hundred—their number in 1836,—and nearly all these had several branches in their respective districts. Some private banks on the other hand had ceased to exist or had merged into joint stock institutions. The management of these banks was quite as reckless and unprofessional as that of the private banks had been, extending their issues where they should have contracted them, and contracting where they should have extended them. The Bank of England blundered, itself, at times, but even when its policy was prudent, it often found its bullion reduced to a suspension point by the operation of these private and joint stock paper-money manufactories. Was England to be convulsed every two or three years by their mismanagement? Happily the time had come for eliminating from our monetary system that very principle which had engendered all these panics, and putting the system on a basis approximatively scientific. The measure which accomplished this was the Bank Charter Act of 1844.

PEOPLE with a pet aversion are not often very just towards the objects of it, and the *Friend of India* is no exception to the rule. The *bête noire* of the Serampore journal is the Indian Council. This unhappy body is made the scape-goat of the Minister. If he does anything wrong, it is because he has been instigated to it by his Council. If, on the other hand, he leaves anything undone that he ought to have done, it is because the Council prevented him from carrying out his wise and benevolent intentions. It is generally quite safe to make these inuendoes as the proceedings of the Indian Council are, for the most part, most unwisely, as it seems to us, involved in profound secresy. It certainly would seem odd to those accustomed to think for themselves, that a man so self-confident and so obstinately wedded to his own opinions as Sir Charles Wood, should allow himself to be so constantly thwarted, and should yield invariably to the advice of others. In his public proceedings, he has, by no means, shown himself so pliant. But *a priori* reasoning is of little force against constant inuendoes and attacks, and the Indian Council has come to be regarded by many as a clog on the machinery of Government. When so little is known of its working, it is obviously not very safe, and not very just to fasten this stigma upon it. An attack, however, has recently been made upon it for its conduct in one of the few cases where the veil has been lifted and where we consequently know how it really did act. In an otherwise admirable and unexceptionable article on the grievances of the Indian Army, the *Friend* doubts "the wilful culpability in the first instance," of Sir Charles Wood, on the ground that he was "a civilian official, ignorant of the plainest questions of military organization, at the mercy of advisers who saw their profit in the disruption of the Indian Armies." We are, therefore, given to understand that the Indian Council were at the bottom of the amalgamation. How far this charge is justified by facts, we have the means of judging from official papers presented to Parliament.

When the question of amalgamation was first mooted, the opinions of all leading men actually in India, or at some time or other connected with that country, were collected as to the advisability or otherwise of the measure. The majority were found to be decidedly opposed to it. Sir Charles Wood, however, very characteristically, quietly burked all expressions of opinion adverse to his views, and submitted to his Council papers by Lord Elphinstone, Sir Hugh Rose and others, advocating amalgamation. The Political and Military Committee of the Council had already commented on the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the organization of the Indian Army, and had warmly advocated Lord Canning's recommendation of a Local Army. On the selected opinions being laid before the Council, Sir John Lawrence, Colonel Durand, and Captain Eastwick immediately penned admirable memoranda pointing out on what insufficient grounds the Horse Guards' advocates had formed their opinions, effectually refuting every argument adduced in favour of amalgamation. They pointed out the unfairness of publishing only such of the replies given to the queries circulated by the Governor General, as made for the views in favour with Government, and solemnly augured the worst consequences from the course which they perceived had been already determined upon. Subsequently Mr. J. P. Willoughby wrote an elaborate protest against the proposed measure, in dissenting from "a letter which the Secretary of State proposes to address to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, requesting that recruiting for the Local Indian Army may be suspended, with the view of abolishing the Local European Army for India, as distinguished from the regular moveable Army of the Crown." In this able paper the whole question was argued most exhaustively, and if mere argument had any weight, the proposed measure would have been nipped in the bud. The dissent was concurred in by Colonel Durand and Sir J. Lawrence, Messrs. Mangles, Montgomery, Eastwick, and Cantley Vivian and Prinsep expressed their cordial concurrence in the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Willoughby, in respect to the injurious consequences of the proposed amalgamation. Had the dissentients, however, spoken with the voice of angels instead of with the authority due to talents, position, and experience, they would not have succeeded a bit better. The measure was determined upon, and if they supported it, their support would be quoted as an argument in its favour. As, however, they resisted it, no notice was taken of their opinions. Twelve members of the Council requested that their opinions and reasons for the same should be entered in the Minutes of Proceedings. This protest had no affect. Fourteen members then protested against the course adopted by the Secretary of State and requested that the Council should be allowed some voice in the measure, pointing out that "if in any grave measure, it is competent to the Minister to set the Council on one side and consult them or not at his pleasure, it is obvious that the objects of the Legislature will be frustrated, and that the Council must entirely fail in the efficient performance of the duties entrusted to them by Parliament." To this a supercilious answer was received from Sir Charles Wood, to the effect that he had stated fully in the House of Commons his reasons for the course he was adopting, and, therefore, saw no reason for recording his opinions.

We learn from these documents that in, we believe, the only case where the proceedings of the Council of India had been submitted to the public they protested most strongly, and as events have shown, most justly against the adoption of a most important measure. We learn further, that their opinions and protests were treated by Sir Charles Wood with deliberate contempt. Yet, we are asked, after all this, to believe that the Minister has been at the mercy of his Council, and that all his shortcomings should be laid to their door. We are to suppose that after 1860, the leopard changed his spots, that Sir Charles Wood became diffident, yielding, and over-courteous. This certainly is imposing a hard task on our credulity. If this extraordinary change took place, Sir Charles managed most wonderfully to conceal it from the outer world. It is strange, too, that those personally acquainted with Members of the Council found them so disgusted with the overbearing conduct of the Minister, and with the arbitrary way in which he over-ruled their opinions, that nothing but a strong sense of public duty prevented them from resigning. We trust that ere long publicity may be given to the proceedings of the Council, and we are convinced, that in that event, it will be found that, though some of the members may not have quite realised the vast change that has taken place in India during the last few years, yet the voice of the majority is in favour of all measures calculated to promote progress and advance whether material or moral.

IN CAPTIVITY.

(From the Cornhill Magazine for May.)

[Captain Cameron, who has been so long imprisoned in Abyssinia, has sent us the following verses, with an urgent request that we should publish them, with his notes.]

SKOAL!

To HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

I thank thee, Friend, for this bold song,*
Which thrill'd my burning veins along,
When, madden'd 'neath the sense of wrong,
I wrung the cutting gyves and strong,
That eat these free-born limbs.†

Bleeding at heart, I work'd each link,
Till ev'n as spear-stabb'd leopards slink,
To cool them by soft Mareb's‡ brink,
So, wild and worn, I turn'd to drink
The solace of thy hymns.

They spake like Jesu, "Be thou whole"—
But lo, the mystic fennel bowl,
That erst must quaff the troubled soul;—
I seize it, and return thy Skoal,§
From honest heart and free,—

"All scathe to me is Freedom's gain—
Then welcome hunger, shame, and pain;
Yet sing, my Friend, a gallant strain—
Afric shall sooner cast her chain
For this our misery."‖

Magdala Prison, 27th December, 1865. C. D. C.

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* "The Goblet of Life"—see Longfellow's Poems.

† Chains round the ankles eat the limb internally. The sinews shrink, so that the ankle becomes a mere stick. The calf, at the same time, wears away—and gradually retires—perhaps three inches higher than it was before chaining, and its dimensions above decrease in proportion.

‡ Mareb, a river which, rising in Abyssinia, loses itself in the Eastern Sarhara. Its waters, filtered through white sand, are singularly soft and sweet. The Sarhara, like its sister Lybia, is "arida nutrix leonum,"—and no traveller can pass through without an adventure either with lion or leopard.

§ Like Longfellow, the writer has drunk many a Skoal in Sweden, so this is no affectation.

‖ The slave trade is carried on with a high hand in Upper Egypt, and along the west coast of the Red Sea.

The writer may, hereafter, furnish the public with statistics on the subject. There are about fourteen hundred slaves passed through Massowah alone to Capola and Djedda.

When the writer was at Massowah, a Greek merchant there, M. Aristide, entertained the plan of purchasing up a number of these, and accompanying them to their respective homes. His object was not philanthropical, but had in view the conciliation of the distant Galla tribes, to the end of establishing trading stations among them. A practical nation, like England, might safely take the same view on a large scale, being assured that the suppression of the slave trade would necessarily lead to the development of legitimate commerce. At present, a hatred of the white Christian is sedulously instilled into the minds of the Gallas, by the slave merchant, who represents us as cannibals, for his own purposes.

When the writer was in the Soudan, he stopped, by authority, a whole caravan of slaves. They all, the girls especially, burst into tears, imagining that they were to be roasted and eaten forthwith.

The slave trade is forbidden in Abyssinia, though the law is sometimes evaded, slaves being often passed through to be sold at the coast. But there is no open traffic in human beings in Abyssinia itself,—rotten as the Christianity of Abyssinia is, it has, at least, produced this good effect. But, as among the Jews, prisoners of war are retained as servants, and after baptism, for they generally adopt the religion of their masters, treated on the same footing as menials of the country.

There are many hundred Christian slaves, Abyssinians by birth, scattered throughout the Soudan. They are kidnapped by the border tribes.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 31ST MAY, 8-30 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d., market healthy in tone, and a steady business doing, with occasional tendency in favour of sellers.

Fair Western, 9¼d.
Bengal Cotton, 6½d.
Total sales to-day .... 15,000 bales.
Total Imports to-day............ 11,500 "

The Stock Market is quiet, and English Funds are a shade weaker.

Bank discount 10 per cent., Money Market easier, and a good business doing.

The Ascot Gold Cup was run for to-day with the following result:—

Gladiateur	1
Regalia	2
Breadalbane............................	3

GALLE, 5th June.
Steamer *Mooltan*, from Suez, anchored.

MADRAS, 5th June.
Steamer *Asia*, from Bombay and Southern Ports, in sight.

COCHIN, 5th June.
Steamer *Cashmere*, from Calicut, anchored.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

◆

LIEUTENANT HENRY MORLAND has succeeded Commander Robinson as Honorary Secretary to the Seaman's Friend Association.

◆

IN consequence of the departure of the Governor's Band to Poona, their performance will not take place as usual on Thursday.

◆

THE Judges of the Small Cause Court were engaged in full court till a late hour yesterday afternoon, in disposing of applications for new trials and other miscellaneous business.

◆

THE following passengers arrived yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Arabia*, Capt. Maddison, from Coast and Calcutta:—

Colonel and Mrs. Tower, Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane, Colonel Prior, Captain Thompson, Mr. J. R. Finlay, Mr. E. Thomas and Mr. Curtoys.

◆

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Niphon*, which left this port on the 5th May for China, arrived at Singapore on the 18th ult. She suffered some short detention in the Straits in consequence of thick weather, but was to leave for Hongkong on the 19th.

◆

A GHORAWALLA in the employ of a Hindoo merchant named Vussonjee Jairaj was yesterday fined 10 rupees by the Acting Senior Magistrate for creating a disturbance in Court, whilst His Worship was engaged in trying a case in which the delinquent's master was charged at the instance of a Bhattia with criminal intimidation.

◆

IN reference to the report in Monday's *Gazette* of a number of cases tried at the Police Court, in some of which Mr. Cowasjee Ardaseer was complainant and in others defendant, we are requested by him to correct a misapprehension which the report is calculated to convey, and to state that he was not bound over in any of the cases before the Court to keep the peace.

◆

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Rangoon*, Captain McCulloch, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the China mail. Her dates are Hongkong 13th ult., Singapore 20th, Penang 22nd, and Galle 1st inst. We give below extracts from the papers received by this opportunity. She brings the following passengers:—Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. J. Cuffley, Mr. C. Brisley, and 2 soldiers.

◆

THE June number of the *Bombay Builder*, which completes the first volume, reached us yesterday. We are sorry, but not surprised, to hear that, owing to the numerous difficulties encountered, the present issue will be the last. Few people unconnected with journalism have any idea of its worries, and expense; so with the proprietor of the publication under notice, who previous to starting the *Builder* had, we believe, no journalistic experience, a twelvemonth of which, it seems, has been quite enough for him. The journal deserved a better fate.

◆

A MEETING of the creditors of Noor Mahomed Datoobhoy Sons & Co. was held yesterday afternoon at the East India Bank in Hornby Row, when a statement of the estimated position of the estate was laid before them. From which it appeared that the liabilities amounted to Rs. 5,69,798 and the assets to Rs. 2,50,250. Resolutions were agreed to that the estate ought to be wound up under trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose. Messrs. H. Gamble, J. Macfarlane, and E. H. Warren were nominated to act as trustees, and are to receive Rs. 7,500 as remuneration for their trouble.

◆

WE are glad to perceive by the Poona papers, that a testimonial is being got up in memory of the late Rev. James Mitchell, in which the clergy and laity of all the Protestant denominations both in Poona and Bombay have joined. Subscriptions are now being collected for the purpose of testifying to this recognition and acknowledgment, which, after defraying the expense of his tomb (bearing a suitable inscription) shall be devoted to the benefit of his widow, and such of his children as have not yet completed their education. For the above purpose influential committees have been appointed both in Poona and Bombay and also at other stations.

◆

TIME intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 4th June and 8 P. M. of the 5th June:—From Kurrachee, max. 8 hours 21 minutes, min. 1 hour 36 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 6 hours 25 minutes, min. 1 hour 50 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 16 hours 5 minutes, min. 0 hour 19 minutes. From Madras, max. 8 hours 7 minutes, min. 0 hours 52 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 31st and Continent of Europe 30th May.

Oldest dates received from the United Kingdom 28th, 29th and 30th.

◆

TWO Mahomedan women, named Fatma and Coolsum, were brought up on a warrant yesterday before the Acting Senior Magistrate, on a charge of stealing several ornaments, worth Rs. 370, the property of a woman of the same faith, named Chandbee. The information was laid by the prosecutrix in June 1865, and the prisoners were apprehended by the police a day or two ago. His Worship examined several witnesses, from which it appeared that the prosecutrix kept a brothel where the prisoners were prostitutes. His Worship considered that the charge was falsely preferred against the unfortunate prisoners, and therefore ordered them to be discharged. The Magistrate ordered the ornaments to be kept in the custody of the police till the prosecutrix proved her right to them in a Civil Court.

◆

A FEW days ago, as one of the barges belonging to the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company was bringing in a quantity of valuable Government stores to the Custom House Bunder, she ran foul of a heap of stones which had been dug up in a spot where workmen are engaged in removing the old piles and putting in new ones. The barge immediately sank after coming in contact with this obstruction. On the following day the spot, and also the barge, was examined by competent persons, who certified that a hole had been knocked in her bottom in consequence of the above mentioned cause. From what we hear of the circumstance, there is reason to believe that no intimation or warning was given as to the existence of the obstruction. The Company intend, it is understood, to hold the parties concerned responsible for demurrage and the damage to the boat and goods.

◆

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on Sunday last, before Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Janbaee, a Mahomedan female. The deceased's husband, a dealer in spices, keeps a shop in Chinch Bunder lane, and lived with his wife and mother in a room upstairs in the same house. At noon the previous day, on going into his room from the shop, he found the deceased lying down; and in answer to him, she said she had a headache. Soon afterwards she began to cry, and her husband noticed that her eyes were very red. He again asked her what was the matter; and she said she had taken opium. She made no reply when questioned why she took opium, but requested to be given some medicine. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died in an hour after admission. Her brother, who was examined at the inquest, stated that she had been living with her husband about three years, and that during that time she had been very happy with him and his mother. He could ascribe no reason for her having taken opium. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

◆

MR. R. B. BARTON, the Acting Senior Magistrate, was engaged the greater part of yesterday in the investigation of a case in which a Bhattia merchant named Vussonjee Jairam, a Mahomedan named Ahmed Aga, and a Parsee named Rustomjee were charged, at the instance of one Mooljee Canjee, a Bhattia merchant, with assault and using abusive and threatening language. Mr. Howard was counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. McCulloch for the Bhattia defendant. His Worship after a careful and patient hearing of the case convicted the first and second defendants for using abusive and threatening language against the complainant, and fined the first defendant, Vussonjee, in the sum of Rs. 50, and at the same time bound him in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 5,000 and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 2,500 each, to keep the peace towards the prosecutor. The second defendant, who is a tallimwalla, was fined in the sum of Rs. 25, and was also bound in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 500 each, to keep the peace towards the complainant and all Her Majesty's leige subjects. The Parsee was discharged, as there was no evidence against him.

◆

MR. CLEVELAND, Crown Solicitor, yesterday appeared before Mr. R. B. Barton, Senior Magistrate of Police, and made an application for summonses to be issued against the following twenty-three Companies, for not complying with the terms of the Joint Stock Companies' Act:—

The Alliance Spinning Company (Limited.)
The Agra Financial Association (Limited.)
Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company.
Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited.)
Apollo Press Company (Limited.)
Bombay Coast and Coffee Plantation Company (Limited.)
Bombay Shipping Company (Limited.)
Bombay and Kattiawar Financial Association (Limited.)
Calcutta Press Company.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning and Press Company (Limited.)
East India Shipping Company (Limited.)
Elphinstone Insurance Company.
East India Press Company (Limited.)
Goa Coffee Company (Limited.)
Khandeish Farming Company (Limited.)
Oriental Financial Association.
Prince of Wales' Press Company (Limited.)
Royal Financial Corporation (Limited.)
Tinnivelly Press Company (Limited.)
Union Shipping Company (Limited.)
Victoria Patent and Brick Company.
Western India Hotel Company (Limited.)
Western Insurance Company.

His Worship granted the application, and ordered the summonses, in these cases, to be returnable to-morrow (Thursday) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

◆

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place in the hours of closing and issuing of Mails at the General Post Office:—

DESPATCH OF MAILS.

For the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces and Bengal at 5 A. M. and 5½ A. M.

For the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Khandeish, and for Post Offices at the Railway Stations as far as Bhosawul at 8½ A. M.

For the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency at 11 A. M. and 11½ A. M.

For the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway Line as far as Poona, at 7 A. M.

For the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar and Kutch, at 3 A. M. and 4 A. M.

For the Midday Train do. do. at 11 A. M.

Registered letters and Banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M., and from 12 noon to 5 P. M., and at no other hours.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

Three deliveries will be made at the under-mentioned hours, and will include the Mails below mentioned when received in time:—

First Delivery at 7 A. M.—The through Mails from Madras, Calcutta, N. W. Provinces and Eastern Mails, South Coast and South East Railway line, also from the Baroda line and local Mails from Poona.

Second Delivery at 11 A. M.—Local letters and any sea or other Mails received after the 1st delivery.

Third Delivery at 2 P. M.—Local letters and any Mails received after the 2nd delivery.

The Mails that arrive after the issue of the 3rd or 2 P. M, delivery will not be issued the same evening, but letters and papers may be had on application at the Post Office until 5 P. M., and not later.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 27th May 1866.

OPEN 702¼ MILES.

Coaching	Rs. 63,962	9	7
Merchandize...	" 1,59,737	1	9
Electric Telegraph	" 617	2	0
Earth, &c., Trains	" 10,174	11	0
Total Rs...	2,34,491	8	4

WEATHER REPORT.—5TH JUNE, 9 A. M.

Madras—Weather fair; wind south-west.
Goa—Weather hot and partially clouded; wind steady from west.
Kolapore—Weather fair; wind strong south-west.
Surat—Weather fair and calm.

5TH JUNE 12(noon).

Paumben—Weather strong; southerly wind and cloudy.
Goa—Weather hot and partially clouded; wind strong from west.
Madras—Weather fine; wind southerly.
Galle—Light breeze and fine day.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

THOSE who have had the pleasure of hearing this magnificent instrument cannot but have regretted that its sound should be muffled by the confined situation in which it has been placed. The organ chamber has one opening to the south aisle and another to the chancel; the latter is still closed up so that the organist cannot see or hear the singers, and the organ at present can only be used for the voluntaries. Hopes have been expressed that the opening of the chancel arch will greatly improve the effect of the organ, and so it may to some extent, but the full sound cannot, we fear, ever be heard until it be removed from its present position and placed in the body of the church opposite the old organ. It has been noticed that the larger pipes reach above the soffit of the archway, so that their sound is given out in the upper part of the vault under circumstances very unfavorable for good hearing. They are in fact sounding into a closed box where the vibrations are more or less checked. These powerful instruments should have a considerable air space above them, as they almost invariably have in the lofty churches on the Continent. It is not yet too late to rectify the mistake; let the organ be taken down and rebuilt in the aisle, and let the present organ chamber be appropriated to Bishop Carr's and other monuments. The Cathedral itself is hardly lofty enough to give full effect to the organ; still as the floor is lower than that of the organ chamber, the sound will not be quite so much muffled as it now is, and will be more satisfactorily heard throughout the building. The effect may not be quite so satisfactory from an architect's point of view, but to all true lovers of music this would be a very secondary consideration.—*The Builder, June* 5.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

OUR readers are probably aware of the change that has been made in the constitution of the Indian Corps of Engineers. As the local officers are promoted, retire, or die off, their places are filled by young officers of the Royal Engineers, and when the change is complete, the battalions will be available for duty in all parts of the world, and will no longer be exclusively Indian.

At first it was arranged that volunteers should be appointed to the Indian Battalions, and applications were received in sufficient numbers. Latterly, however, the number of volunteers has, we believe, not been found adequate to the demand, and it will probably be necessary before long to include India in the ordinary tours of foreign service either for five or for seven years.

This indicates pretty clearly that the Indian service is not likely to be very popular in the Royal Engineers, and that Government must look forward to a succession of young and inexperienced officers, most of whom will return home at the expiration of their tour of duty.

Now we all know that young Engineers get their experience at the cost of their employers, so that the Indian Government have before them the pleasant prospect of educating an endless succession of officers for the benefit of the Home authorities. It is not probable that older officers will come out to this country willingly, unless they are assured of getting appointments suitable to their rank and standing in the service; for no one is ever desirous of beginning life again at the bottom of the ladder. Yet this must be to some extent the rule in India, for it would be obviously impracticable to put officers in charge of responsible appointments until they had acquired some knowledge of at least one native language, and some acquaintance with Indian methods of carrying out works.

But men, coming out late in life, and for limited periods, would not be able, except in rare instances, to adapt themselves readily to native methods and forms of speech, and in all probability would not give themselves the trouble to go beyond the amount of study necessary to comply with the Government requirements in the way of examinations. The result would be, that in most cases, the officers would be dependent on some member of his office as an interpreter, and this personage would soon take advantage thereof for his own especial benefit, but not that of Government.

We therefore come to the conclusion that young officers will be expensive to teach, and that senior officers, until they get sufficient knowledge of language and native tricks, will be equally, if not more, expensive, and further that with rare exceptions they all will probably go back to England at the expiration of their tour of foreign service.

With the important Public Works the Governments in India have to carry out, this does not appear to be a satisfactory state of things to look forward to, and it may be well to consider from what sources and in what manner Government can obtain a sufficient supply of qualified Engineers to conduct their works.

There are already a number of Civil Engineers in the service, some of whom were sent out from the Public Works in Ireland when the works for the relief of the famine were stopped. Others have entered the Government service in India. We believe that most of these gentlemen hold their appointments at the pleasure of Government, and are liable to be discharged at any time; that they are not quite satisfied either with their position in the Department, or with their pay, may be inferred from the complaints which appear from time to time in professional or other publications. Government, in this sort of irregular manner, have obtained the services of many useful and intelligent men; but, at the same time, it not unfrequently happens that to meet a temporary want, men are employed who can do little more than some special branch of engineering, and are afterwards kept on; but whose want of general education unfits them for promotion to higher grades.

This cannot however be considered a satisfactory method of supplying the wants of Government in the way of qualified Engineers, and as there is no probability of the corps of Military Engineers ever being restored to their local footing, we would offer the following suggestions for discussion.

We think it would be advisable to establish a training college in England on the principle of Haleybury or Addiscombe; to admit men by competition at a standard sufficiently high to render elementary instruction unnecessary, and to give them a thorough grounding in engineering, theoretical and practical, for two or three years before sending them to India.

They should then enter into covenants to serve Government for a certain term of years with a liberal scale of pay and pension, and would in fact form a covenanted body of Civil Engineers available for any duty Government might require from them.

Without entering into details at present we think that this course would enable Government to draw a certain supply of young men of at least average talents from England. The service should be placed on as good a footing as the Civil Service, and would then be quite as popular.

We would just offer one suggestion in hopes it may meet the eye of the Government of India. By the departmental rules officers are supposed to be classed or graded according to merit. But this arrangement, which is quite unobjectionable, is stultified by requiring that every vacancy that occurs, whether by an officer's going home on sick leave or on furlough, shall be filled up by promoting a junior from the class below. This is in fact punishing the officer who goes home exactly as if he had been found incompetent or lazy.

It would just be as reasonable to promote a junior officer whenever a Lieutenant Colonel went home on furlough, and require the said field officer on his return to begin life again as a subaltern.* The proper course is obvious enough, every man should retain his grade, and resume it on his return from England. By all means give deserving juniors the benefit of the promotion during his absence, but no longer.

The subject of the future provision of Engineers is one of great importance, and we shall rejoice if our humble efforts, to call attention to it, may lead to some satisfactory solution of the question by abler heads.—*The Builder, June* 5.

* This might be a useful hint to the Adjutant General of the Army with respect to the Staff Corps, which will soon be all Field Officers and no Subalterns.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ., ACTING SENIOR MAGISTRATE.)

CHEATING.—A Hindoo named Muthoorbhai Nurburbhai yesterday appeared before His Worship and laid the following information:—

The informant said—I am a dealer in tobacco, and carry on business in partnership with Toolseydass Khooshaldass, Bawajee Moojee, and Kessordass Lalldass at the village of Dhurumraj, Purgunna Pettad, in Baroda, where I and the said persons reside. On the 16th May last we took for sale at Surat 534 maunds of tobacco of the value of about Rs 1,900. My two partners, Bawajee Moojee and Kessordass Lalldass, left Surat the same evening, taking with them for sale 100 maunds of tobacco of the value of Rs. 350 to a village called Wallore, which is about 40 miles from Surat. On the following day three men named Cullianjee Zinna, Bhooria Mowjee and Goolabsing came to me. The first named person represented himself to me as being a great merchant in Bombay, and said that the two men that came with him were his partners. He enquired whether the tobacco was for sale. I answered in the affirmative. He said he would purchase the whole stock of tobacco, provided it was taken to Bombay where he would pay me the value of the tobacco. Upon the faith of this representation which was made to me in the presence of Toolseydass, I agreed to sell the tobacco to the said Cullianjee Zinna, who then went away with his two companions to engage a ship to take the tobacco to Bombay. A ship named the *Rutnawalla* was accordingly engaged, and when it was about to leave the Surat Bunder I asked Cullianjee to send my partner Toolseydass with the ship to watch the tobacco. He said that the tindal of the ship was an acquaintance of his and an honest man. I and my partner Toolseydass, Cullianjee, and his two companions then left Surat for Bombay by railway. We all reached Bombay about a fortnight ago and were taken by the said Cullianjee to the house of his mistress named Lukmee in Goolalwadee. I remained in that house with my partner Toolseydass for about three days, but as the ship did not arrive my suspicions were aroused. In the meantime my other two partners who had gone to Wallore arrived here and we all enquired of Cullianjee "why the ship did not come." He said "Do not fear, it will come shortly." We subsequently ascertained that the said ship had arrived at the Mandvee Bunder. The tindal, Bhanjee Veerjee, met us and informed us that he had arrived four or five days previously and that all the tobacco had been sold to one Kobeer Hurka for Rs. 390 by Cullianjee. He said, moreover, that Kobeer had engaged another prahu named *Kalee Khadee* for the purpose of taking the tobacco to Bhewndy. The prahu belongs to one Hurry Sewjee who keeps a shop at the Mandvee Bunder. I then reported this matter to the officer in charge of the bunder where the said prahu had anchored. The officer then made enquiries and took the manifest of the ship in our presence and desired us to come the next day. We accordingly went. The officer made a further enquiry into the matter, and said that he had no power to detain the prahu and advised us to apply to the police at once. On the 28th May last we applied to your Worship verbally and your Worship ordered summonses to be issued against the said parties. I charge Cullianjee, Bhooria Mowjee, and Goolabsing with cheating, and Kobeer Hurka with receiving stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen. From information I have received I have reason to believe that the said four men are about to abscond from Bombay, and I therefore pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension and that they may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship ordered warrants to be issued against the parties named in the foregoing information.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Ragoo Muna, and Sajee, woman, were respectively placed at the bar, charged with stealing a gold nose ring and a pair of silver armlets, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, the property of one Abeeloo Khema. His Worship convicted the offenders, and sentenced each to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—5TH JUNE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

FORGERY.—Ashkuram Anoopchund was charged with having in his possession a forged Government currency note for Rs. 1,000, intending fraudulently to use it as genuine.

About a fortnight ago, the prisoner went to the house of one Ramchunder Eswant, a native doctor, at Old Nagpada, and asked him to give him some medicine, which the doctor, however, had not got in his dispensary. The following day the prisoner again went to the dispensary and entered into conversation with Ramchunder. He said he had a false currency note for Rs. 1,000, and that he would reward him (Ramchunder) if he got a customer for it. The latter said he would consider about the matter; and the prisoner thereafter went to his house daily for seven or eight days. On Friday the 29th May, in consequence of information given to the police, five police officers and one Pandoo went to Ramchunder's house at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and was placed in his room. Ramchunder then waited on the landing for the prisoner, who was to come with the note an hour afterwards. At 11 o'clock, the prisoner went upstairs and was taken into Pandoo's room on the same floor. The prisoner, Pandoo, and Ramchunder sat upon a mat on the floor while the door of the room was ajar, and Pandoo was introduced to the prisoner as the soucar who would buy the false note. Pandoo asked the prisoner, "What about the note?" The prisoner said "The note is a stolen one. I shall let you have it for Rs. 500 provided you keep it for a month before you cash it." Pandoo asked the prisoner to show him the note, saying he had the money with him. The prisoner then took from his pocket a leather purse (produced in Court,) and opening it, took out of it a piece of folded paper. The police officer then pushed open the door, entered the room, and one of them took the note from the prisoner's hand, and handed it to Ahmed Ali, a jemadar. The jemadar unfolded the paper and it was found to be a false note for Rs. 1,000. It was originally a genuine note for Rs. 10. The prisoner said that one Caleedas had given the note to him. The police officers took him away in custody.

The prosecutor's statement was corroborated by several witnesses. His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

THEFT.—Abdool Curreem Shaik Ameen, Abdool Ally Wulleebhoy, and Jyna, woman, were charged with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 352, the property of Shaik Mohideen Shaik Abdoola; and also with dishonestly receiving stolen property.

The prosecutor, a peon employed in the Common Jail, lives in Gogaree Street, and knew the first prisoner, who was his domestic servant. On Friday the 1st instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, he went to his work at the gaol, leaving his wife and the first prisoner in his room. At noon, in consequence of a message he received from his wife, he went home, and found a box in which he kept his ornaments and money open, and its contents gone. The box was locked and the key was kept about the house. The prosecutor's wife had gone out for a short time, and, on her return, found that the prisoner had absconded with the property. A report was made to the police, and the prosecutor went out with some policemen in search of the prisoner. At 1 o'clock the following morning, in consequence of information received, they went to the house of the female prisoner, a courtezan living in Bhendy Bazaar. On going to her room upstairs, the police officers enquired for the first prisoner, when she denied that he was there. The officers searched and found him in an inner room. Something was heard to fall where the prisoner was standing, and a sepoy picked up eight toe-rings and two or three rupees. The rooms of the female prisoner were then searched, and a number of the prosecutor's missing ornaments, which he identified, were found in the ashes of two fire-places and from a water-chatty. The key of his box was found among other keys upon the person of the prisoner.

His Worship discharged the second prisoner against whom there was no evidence, and committed Abdool Curreem Shaik Ameen and Jyna, woman, to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THEFT.—Lallkhan Madarkhan, a servant in the employ of Mr. James Brooks, was charged with stealing a currency note for Rs. 10 and eight rupees in silver, and pleaded guilty. The prosecutor is a clerk in the Bombay and Baroda Railway office, and lives at Oomercarry. He had in a box in his bed-room a cash-box, which contained three notes for Rs. 10 each and twenty rupees in

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silver. Last night he gave the prisoner the keys to take out from the box a night shirt. The key of the cash-box was on the same ring. At 7 o'clock this morning, the prisoner was taken to the prosecutor by a policeman with the note for Rs 10. He examined the cash-box and missed one note for Rs. 10 and eight rupees in silver. The prisoner admitted that he had taken the note.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner, who pleaded guilty, to receive nine stripes with a rattan upon his person.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 5th June, 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

In re Sorabjee and Nowrojee Framjee.

Mr. Green moved to set aside an order made in this case confirming certain resolutions passed at a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. S. and N. Framjee on the 21st ultimo, or—in the event of the Court refusing to set aside the order—that other trustees might be appointed than those chosen at the meeting.

Mr. Scoble, who appeared in support of the order, observed that if his learned friend confined himself to the alternative he had mentioned respecting the appointment of trustees, he was perfectly willing for his part to consent to the nomination of any trustees whom the Court and the parties might be disposed to appoint.

His Lordship said that, after reading through the affidavits, it seemed to him that the principal objection urged against the resolutions passed at the meeting of creditors was to the appointment of Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee as one of the trustees, that individual being considered an unsuitable party for the office on account of his having been a friend of the insolvents and a speculator in shares.

Mr. Green said he had no objection at all to Mr. Rowland Hamilton as a trustee. He might state that the parties whom he represented were creditors to the extent of twelve lakhs of rupees. The person for whom he nominally appeared was not a creditor to that amount, but there were a number of creditors who had authorised his client to take any steps that he saw fit in regard to setting aside the order of the Court.

Mr. Scoble said that if his learned friend wanted to go into that, he would have something to say on the point, but he believed the Advocate General, who appeared for the Bank of Bombay, was willing to have Mr. Best and Mr. Sim appointed to act with Mr. Hamilton. He (Mr. Scoble) was also agreeable that that should be done.

The Advocate General expressed his consent to that course.

Mr. Green said no notice had been given of the intention to propose Mr. Best, and that this was the first time he had been named.

His Lordship asked the learned gentleman whom he wished to propose.

Mr. Green—Messrs. Mathuradas Lowjee and Karsandas Nansee.

His Lordship remarked that Mr. Mathuradas Lowjee was a gentleman for whom he entertained very great respect, but that unfortunately there was this objection to him, that he did not understand the English language. Was there any objection, he asked, to Mr. Karsandas Nansee?

Mr. Green submitted that as a great many of the creditors were natives it was desirable that there should be one native trustee. As to Mr. Sim he had been intimate with the insolvent and was not likely, if appointed, to be an independant trustee.

His Lordship remarked that so far as he could judge there appeared to be no objection to Mr. Karsandas Nansee.

The Advocate General said his clients had an objection to Mr. Karsandas on the ground that they thought a European would be preferable. It was not to be expected that Mr. Karsandas would go into all the matters connected with the estate himself; he would get clerks to do it.

Mr. Green did not see why that should be supposed.

His Lordship did not see it either, but thought it highly desirable that one person should be among the trustees who possessed a competent knowledge of Guzeratee. He should be inclined to name Mr. Karsandas as one of the liquidators. With regard to Mr. Sim, was he objected to?

Mr. Scoble said he would prefer Mr. Best.

The Advocate General—So should we.

Mr. Rowland Hamilton, Mr. W J. Best, and Mr. Karsandass Nansee were approved by the Court and the parties as trustees. The former trustees were Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, and Mr Sewjee Veljee; the last named had resigned.

His Lordship—Were the resolution for winding up and that appointing liquidators the only resolutions passed at the meeting?

Mr. Green—There was another regarding the remuneration to be paid to the trustees and setting forth that no security should be required of them.

His Lordship—That is not objected to, is it?

Mr. Green—No.

His Lordship—What is the reason why no security is required?

Mr. Green—It appears that in one or two cases where large sums were involved, it was found difficult to find trustees who would act if they had to find security. I think that very few impartial persons would be found willing to act if they had to give security.

His Lordship- Is there no security required by the Act?

Mr. Scoble—It is left to the meeting to determine whether there shall be any security. The Act speaks of "the amount of security, *if any*."

Mr. Green—In several such cases there has been a similar resolution.

His Lordship—Well, it does not appear to me that the third resolution is objectionable. It is the second resolution that the Court will have to modify. The Court confirms the first and third resolutions as they stand, and modifies the second resolution by substituting as trustees the names of William James Best and Karsandas Nansee in lieu of those of Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee and Sewjee Veljee.

The Court, though uncertain whether it was strictly necessary, recommended that the amended resolution should be advertised.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—This Company was registered and incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, a year and half ago, yet the directors have not called any general meeting of the shareholders and laid before them the balance-sheet or filed the same with the Registrar General as required by the Act. If Mr. Cleveland, the Government Solicitor, will prosecute the directors and the manager for infringment of the Act, as he has recently done in the cases of several Financial Companies, he will confer a great favour on the poor shareholders. A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 5th May.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Having children in the Indo-British Institution, I am constrained to trouble you in the humble hope that, through your aid the authorities will remedy the evil complained of.

I regret to say that little or no attention is paid to the sick children in the Girls' School, the poor things are marched to the Native Dispensary when sick or sent to their respective homes, or at times sent to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. I was under the impression that a regular medical attendant's services are engaged. May I ask, why is he not sent for? Is he careless or inattentive? I hope the active Superintendent and the members of the Committee, who are all, I hope, fathers of families, will look into this complaint: I appeal also to the sympathies of our worthy senior chaplain. It gives me pain to state that when Mrs. Thompson, the school mistress, orders the girls to be sent to the Hospital, she fails to send a word on the subject to the relatives and friends when they are seriously ill or dying. Not long since a girl died in the Hospital, and the fact was not made known to the relatives till after the funeral. A MOTHER.

Bombay, 5th June.

THE FADING FINANCIALS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am very sorry to see that, because men are foolish enough to stake and lose their savings in abortive Banks and unwarrantable Financial Associations, they must necessarily lose their sense of humanity. Some of the deluded mortals to whom I refer have been clamouring for months past to wind up these wretched Associations and so have an end of them for ever. But within the past week the "Union Financial" has been attacked because it does not wind up quickly enough in spite of the untiring energy of the secretary; and other Associations have been pointed at as being slow in the mysterious process of winding up. But, Sir, do the speakers and writers who urge this celerity ever reflect how (if their suggestions were adopted) numbers of respectable men would be turned into work, and their wives and families would never see them throughout the livelong day from 10 to 4!

Then again, mark how the light literature of the age would suffer. These poor men would have to slave in the heat of an office during the hours mentioned with nothing but a punkah and thermantidote to make the atmosphere tolerable. No more cheap editions during business hours, no more champagne tiffins and early closing movements, but poor Mr. Mantalini's bad-word grind for the rest of their natural existence. I have not lost a rupee by any Financial, so I still retain my sympathies, and I object in toto to any interested parties stirring up the happy organists who really *are* winding up, or doing anything for an ungrateful public by which means so many deserving accountants would be thrown into employment. FELIX.

A WORD FOR THE PRESS.

To the Editor of the Madras Times.

SIR,—To justify a charge of libel against the Press, the individual who, as a public man, claims to have been vilified should be able to show that no revelation in that alleged libel is for the public good, or, that the public good was so little advanced by the revelation, as to leave no motive but malice to explain it. On the other hand, in proportion to the public gain which the revelation affords, so is the motive for that revelation rendered purer and so is the law's protection of character less necessitated.

Men who covet and acquire a public position, virtually contract with public opinion when they do so. They exchange, or affect to exchange, for honour or wealth conferred, ability and services adequate to the public weal. This very acceptance of their position by public men makes them parties to criticism upon their qualifications; and it argues very narrow and unfair views of public life and its obligations, when such men grasp and hold honours at a price beyond bargain. One of the most important duties of the Press is based upon an implied covenant between the public and its servants, and that is, the duty of an umpire between the two. But the first duty of the Press is to the public, and the pride which ennobles it is its pride in truth, on behalf of which it is an explainer, or an admonisher. Rob it of its privilege, and public opinion has no right—no standing against power.

An argument against the Press can be based only on the fact, that it has abused its privilege;—dragged into notoriety an individual, or a cause by the power of malevolence; traduced reputation with unworthy motive, or under mean pretence. Failing this proof, no public man deserves to continue such, who cannot let the tenor of his life be his denial of the charge against him; satisfied that the public judgment sooner or later must acknowledge his worth. To rise against criticism is a self condemning act. It is the irritability of weakness against the truth it cannot master; or, it is the vexation of cowardice which calls some quibble of the law to its protection. A public man, who claims honour as his due, is never so safe as when modestly conscious of merit; he listens calmly to adverse opinion launched not against him as a private individual but as the competitor for, or holder of a trust in the gift of the public; for even under military regime, the British public are the conferrers of the trust they pay the Army to see to.

In England, a public man takes his place with the understanding that at times he may be handled more or less severely by the Press. Here, however, public opinion being rather feeble, and Government opinion being very strong, a man is tempted to forget his position and to resent remarks unfavourable to his self conceit. It is well to look homewards sometimes to keep our dignity in preservation, and no bad lesson to a man bent on litigation against the Press, is that which official doings during the Crimean war eliminated. Had English sympathy in those days gone against the Press for its condemnation of supposed incapables, Westminster Hall would have swarmed with insulted reputations, and liberty of thought and speeches must have migrated to Brussels. But dignity was wise and the Bench was grateful.

Nellore, 26th May. SPRUCH-SPRECHER.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

RAJCOTE, 2ND JUNE.

FOR the last two days the clouds have presented the appearance of an early monsoon, which the weather-wise predict. The atmosphere, however, is none the cooler, though at times the winds do not blow so hot.

Cholera has again broken out in the city and prevails to some extent in the Nowanuggur and Joonaghur Districts. The Naghur Brahmins and other illiterate Hindoos in authority attribute the breaking out of the epidemic to supernatural causes, *i. e.*, to incantations which they say are practised by the bunghees or sweepers, who are consequently subjected to most cruel tortures with a view to dispel the scourge. Some of the bunghees, however, unable to submit to such cruelty, have sought redress of the Political Agent, who will doubtless put an effectual stop to such unauthorized and inhuman practices, and I am the more confident of this, as I believe Major Keatinge was at great pains lately to explain to everybody in the province the causes of the origin and progress of cholera, when the prevailing belief regarding the bunghees was ridiculed and shown to be preposterous. These tortures, however, I may say, are in very many instances practised without the knowledge and consent of the Chiefs, and, therefore, the native officials who resort to them should be held personally responsible, and severely punished.

The several detachments of H. M.'s 16th Regiment N. I., that were on field service in the province are expected in daily. It was intended that a company only should remain at Maneckwarra during the rains under command of Lieutenant Simpson, but it appears that a field officer to exercise command is indispensable, and to permit of such being done, an addition of about twenty rank and file is requisite. There is, however, no field officer available, as one of the Majors will now come in with the detachment, and the other is scarcely nine months off field duty. Probably the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding has an idea of rusticating since his health, which has suffered so much of late, is likely to benefit to a greater degree in the country than in camp, and, moreover, as the number of troops to keep the Waghers in check will be so small, the presence of an accomplished and gallant officer among them will be a great desideratum.

Scandals occur everywhere, but in very small communities its occurrence is very much to be lamented. The scandal of the station just now is concerning a high military functionary whose temper, it appears, got the better of his judgment and reason, and caused him to commit himself to a most serious extent. I shall not for the present divulge, but as the popular saying is "Murder will Out," so will this scandalous affair be made public in time.

MADRAS.

CAPTAIN E. W. KENT.—The friends of this gentleman will learn with sorrow the calamity with which he has been smitten, almost at the commencement of what promised to be a brilliant career. Captain Kent was lately acting Interpreter to the 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment, at present stationed in Burmah, and was an officer highly esteemed for his literary, and especially his linguistic attainments, being master of no less than eight different languages. In addition to his regimental duties, Captain Kent applied himself so energetically to the study of the native languages that some signs of aberration of intellect began to develope themselves, and finally resulted in complete insanity of a very violent character. He was one of the passengers who arrived at the Presidency on Monday by the steamer *Madras*, and the paroxysms to which he is liable are of so violent a nature that three keepers had to accompany him from Rangoon, and even then it was found necessary to have his limbs constantly secured with straps. On the arrival of the *Madras* on Monday afternoon, Mr. Sterling, attached to the Marine Dispensary, was in attendance to superintend the removal of Captain Kent to the General Hospital, where the unfortunate gentleman at present remains pending arrangements being made for his being sent to Europe.—*Athenæum and Daily News, May 30.*

A SERIOUS OCCURRENCE.—The officiating Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore wrote to the Chief Secretary to Government, on the 9th May, as follows:—

I have the honour to report, briefly, for the information of Government, a serious occurrence which took place at Tranquebar last Friday evening, and which was communicated to me yesterday. The English captain of the steamer *Jaffna*, in a fit of drunken phrensy, endeavoured to murder the mate, a respectable, well conducted man, and then ran his vessel ashore. The *Jaffna* had taken in cargo at Tranquebar, and was about to steam southwards. Mr. Burnell, the Head Assistant Magistrate, fortunately happened to be at Tranquebar; he at once proceeded on board, and, with considerable difficulty, placed the captain in custody, and got the vessel off, after taking out her cargo. The captain will be committed to the High Court in due course. I regret to state that, although Messrs. Melson and Potts, respectively, Sea Customs' Superintendent and Inspector of Police at Tranquebar, took part in the hard drinking on board which led to these serious consequences, they took no part whatever in aiding Mr. Burnell to remedy the perilous effects of their debauch, by which they were probably incapacitated, although not infuriated like the captain. I shall take serious notice of Mr. Melson's misconduct, and, from what I hear, his antecedents are not such as to entitle him to lenient consideration. Mr. Potts will be dealt with by Captain Rolland, the Superintendent of Police. Mr. Burnell appears to have shown much alacrity and promptitude, and his presence at Tranquebar was most opportune.

On the 23rd May the Governor in Council noticed with pleasure the promptitude with which Mr. Burnell, the Head Assistant Magistrate of Tanjore, is reported to have acted on the occasion referred to in the foregoing letter. The steps taken by the Revenue and Police authorities, with reference to the misconduct of Messrs. Melson and Potts, are to be reported to Government.—*Id., May 31.*

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the Overland China Mail, May 12.*)

BY the *Sarconada* which arrived on Monday (7th) last, we have dates from Shanghai to the 26th instant. The northern papers are of course filled with racing matters, to the exclusion of any less exciting news. The weather during the first day of the races was unfortunately very unfavourable; the rain making the course very heavy and muddy, and diminishing the usual attendance of the fair sex, causing the Grand Stand to have a very sombre appearance. The running appears to have been principally made by the *strongest* horses to the exclusion of those who were only *goers*. Sir William did not answer the expectations of his backers, *Exeter's* superior bottom taking him through the mud with flying colors. The race for the "Ladies' Purse" was made a perfect farce. *Busy Bee*, who is in reality a small Arab horse, being entered as a pony, and his rider rather greenly allowing him to win by *too* long a distance. The race for the Tsatlee cup, for China ponies, seems to have been the most closely contested; *Birdlime* winning by only half a length, the third and fourth ponies being separated by little more.

The following paragraph from our northern files will give some idea of the value of Shanghai property both landed and vested:—

At an auction held by Messrs Cowie & Co. at their offices in Fuhchau Road, yesterday afternoon, the following prices were realized or offered. Two shares in the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company were sold at Tls. 25 each. Shares in the Sailors' Home and General Hospital elicited no bids. Tls 75 per *mow* were bid for a lot of land on the American settlement fronting the river; and Tls. 4,400 were bid for Trefancha farm. The only sale of land was a lot situated close to the premises of Morrice Behncke & Co., which brought Tls. 75 per *mow*.

The disarict city of Choong-an situated at the foot of the Wu-his hills in the centre of the tea districts was taken by rebels, assisted as usual by local banditti, in the early part of April. The local authorities were, with a great number of the inhabitants, immediately put to death.

Choong-an is situated at a distance of eight days' journey from Amoy, and four from Foochow. Should the place not be immediately retaken, it is feared that the tea export both in Foochow and Amoy will be materially affected.

News from the other ports is unimportant. The Fuhchau tea season is now commencing, and a brisk competition is anticipated. The *Fiery Cross* sailed a few days ago from Aberdeen Dock *en route* for the great tea port. The *Serica* has already arrived and has, by this time, no doubt commenced loading. The race home by the tea clippers will be most exciting this year, a new candidate, named the *Ariel*, having come into the field.

The principal item of local news during the past week has been a boat race between two crews belonging to the U. S. Frigate *Hartford* and the *Princess Royal*, which resulted in a victory for the latter. A correspondent afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi* took the trouble to inform the public through the columns of our evening issue, that the officers of the *Hartford* considered that the officers of the *Princess Royal* had "not acted uprightly." This met with a decided refutation from the *Hartford*, her officers strongly avowing that the race was perfectly fair in every respect. A return race will take place in Yokohama very shortly, when the *Hartfords* will have an opportunity of taking their revenge.

H. M. S. *Princess Royal* left yesterday for Chusan, Amoy and Fuhchau, from thence she goes on to Yokohama. Although Hongkong will miss the society of her officers, no one would wish that such a fine ship with her splendid crew of 800 men, should be kept here during the summer months, when Japan with its temperate climate is so close at hand.

We hear that the Governor intends employing the convicts in the goal and those at Stone Cutter's Island, in making a road completely round the island. This will be done by moving the hulk over from Stone Cutter's Island to that part of the seaboard of the island where it is proposed to commence the new road, which will probably be at Showkewan, from which place there is already a road to Victoria. The hulk could be very conveniently anchored in Showkewan bay, with an efficient guard of water police to prevent escapes, or communication between the convicts and the villagers. This project seems a step in the right direction as regards the utilization of convict labour in the Colony; for the present work found for them, such as sweeping roads, and emptying dust bins, is a ridiculous farce on the sentence "hard labour," and a good course of real downright hard work, such as road making and levelling, would have a most beneficial effect in every way, both as regards the advantage which a good carriage road round the island, made at a moderate cost, will be to the Colony, and the satisfaction of seeing these brawny, well fed, celestial goal birds doing something to recompense government for their warding and keeping. We hear that steps are being taken to reduce the strength of the police force of the Colony; already many of the Indians have been allowed their discharge, and we believe it is in contemplation to reduce the European force. This is only one way of looking at the "police" difficulty; no one can affirm that we are too efficiently served by our police; or that police duties are so well performed and regulations so well carried out, that we can dispense with what might be called a "superfluity of efficiency;" or that an energetic and skilful police force is not necessary in dealing with Chinese crime and criminals. The fact is that the problem to be solved, which is that of forming a really useful police, with the materials which are at the disposal of the authorities, is a very difficult one; for on the one hand there are many police duties which would be very expensively performed by a European policeman, who, to be a trustworthy man, must be well paid in this climate; while on the other hand, the system of employing Indian policemen has proved a failure, for on all occasions when tact, pluck or intelligence are at all necessary, our black policemen decidedly illustrate the vocative case in Latin, and are always wanting. Whatever may be the intentions of the Government as regards remodelling the police force, any step will be a move in the right direction which threatens to disturb the old jog along system of making a great show of police supervision over minor offences, such as hawking without a license or obstructing the road, and of the most supreme indifference to the investigation of serious crimes, such as house breaking and robbery with violence.

Small-pox has broken out among the married men in the garrison, and the infected have been removed to Stanley, where strict quarantine has been established, no communication beyond the village being permitted. This breaking out of disease is very sad just at the commencement of the hot season, when our troops have so much to try their health, and when an epidemic has such a terrible opportunity of carrying off its victims by scores, the debilitating effect of the climate being an aid to the work of destruction. We can only hope that isolation may prevent any further spread of the disease, although it is to be feared that many of the children will be carried off by it, before it abates.

Rain is very much in request, dust having "risen" and the atmosphere having a tendency to "depression." The clouds have been threatening for days, and we may soon look for a fall.

From Japan we have dates to the 28th April. We extract the following paragraphs from the Japan papers:—

"We regret deeply to have to announce the death of Mr. John Macdonald of H. B. M. Legation, which, occurred on the 20th instant, at a few minutes after four. Mr. Macdonald's name will be remembered in connection with the first Japanese embassy to Europe, of which he took charge. He was a valuable servant of Her Majesty and a highly respected and much liked member of our little society here. He had been unwell some time before his death, and Dr. Willis, Surgeon to the Legation, was on the point of summoning a board to recommend his proceeding to Europe on sick leave. But on Thursday (the 19th instant) he was seized with a fit of apoplexy while talking with a friend in the street, and died in twenty four hours without ever recovering consciousness. No aid that medical skill could supply was wanting, but the case was hopeless from the first. He breathed his last, as we have said, after lingering twenty four hours."

The other items of news of interest are the completion by the Chambers of Commerce of a new tariff, and a land renters meeting convened to consider the question of the extension of the franchise and the adoption of a code of land regulations for the foreign settlement.

The decapitation of Kamekitchi occurred last week. It had been proposed to raise a subscription for his widow, but on mooting the subject in the papers, it proved that it was unnecessary, as on Thursday morning (19th April) last, and almost before the decapitation could have taken place, His Excellency the French Minister sent a sum of money to the Governor of Kanagawa for her benefit far more than sufficient to provide for her in her station.

Yokohama papers received by the steamer *Ganges* mention an attempted attack by a drunken Japanese soldier on two English officers, which was frustrated as they threw themselves upon him and restrained him. The Japanese authorities promptly enquired into the matter; a general parade of native troops was held, and the culprit sentenced publicly to a year's imprisonment while the conduct of his comrades was commended. A mitigation of the penalty has been asked by the English Minister at the instance of Colonel Brown, on the ground of the good understanding which has heretofore existed between the English and native troops. The resignation of office by Mr. Lindau, who has hitherto held the post of Swiss Consul, is recorded, and the appointment in his stead of M. Brennwald. Municipal difficulties appear to attract considerable attention, a deficiency of funds being the most prominent. A code of land regulations applicable to the port is to be drawn up.

The following from our northern files will also be interesting:—

Private letters from Peking inform us that a peculiar kind of diptheria has become very prevalent at the capital, and large numbers have already fallen victims to it. The new American legation will shortly be completed, and will probably be in readiness for Mr. Burlingame on his arrival.

Wen Seang has gained an important victory in the neighbourhood of Moukden, and is expected to return in a few months to Peking.

This great victory no doubt has been gained by the assistance of the *parvenue* mandarins, who, as reported some time ago, were being created in large batches out of the chiefs of the robber bands which infested the province. Truely if we cannot give the Chinese credit for much bravery or honesty, this scheme of transforming enemies into friends at the light expenses of a few glass buttons and the privilege of squeezing the poor country people round, which being a Chinese "custom" is time honoured, and respected by the *expuezed* and *squezees* indiscriminately, is a bright stroke of policy, and worthy of the ape-like cunning and "shiftlessness" of the Peking government. As this Wen Seang seems an able man, on that very account it is probable that jealousy will soon be excited against him, and he may be supplanted by some useless opium smoking old humbug; and then the old spasmodic breaks out of revolution will flourish with increasing vigor, and the whole work will have to be commenced again.

Peking and Kiukiang have been holding their usual race meetings; in cities and ports where the foreign community is so limited, races must be an event indeed and as eagerly looked forward to, as a school girl's first ball and ball dress.

By the *Singapore* which arrived from Shanghai on Monday (3rd April) last, we hear the following, which, if true, is startling intelligence:—

Chefoo advices confirm the rumours received via Hankow some weeks ago, to the effect that Mr. M. C. Morrison was murdered while on his way from Peking to Hankow overland. Our correspondent considers that the report still requires confirmation, although the native officials appear to believe it.

This is taken from the *Shanghai Daily News*, which is apparently inclined to treat the affair as a *canard*, as no lengthened comment is made on the subject.

Mr. Morrison, the gentleman referred to, has been Consul at Chefoo, and is a son of the late Dr. Morrison, the compiler of the well known Chinese Dictionary bearing his name. As the native officials appear to believe the report of Mr Morrison's murder it is evident that they have sources of information as regards the affair of which nothing is as yet known, and unless strong measures are taken to find out the truth, the mandarins will shirk the responsibility of discovering and punishing the perpetrators of the murder. It is curious fact, considering the amount of wisdom which is supposed to attach to British diplomacy and legislation, that these "treaty rights," which are quite as much a stock cry in China as Reform is in England, are in such an anomalous position. To any resident in China whose intellect is not weakened by attempting the feat of being a Chinese scholar, and whose judgment is not warped by the teaching and example of that extensive class who may be called Chinophiles, with as much propriety as the Exeter Hallites are called Negrophiles, it is very apparent that "treaty rights" are interpreted in China in a delightfully one-sided manner. The slightest infringement of treaty regulations by British subjects, even although such infringement breaks no moral obligation, or injures any public or private interests, is by mutual consent of the authorities on both sides, visited with prompt punishment. On the other hand, although the Chinese government are bound to afford protection to all British subjects travelling in China on legitimate pursuits, the fact that this obligation is universally shirked and disregarded, is too patent to admit of any argument. This failure of the Chinese government to perform their share of treaty obligations, is defended, or rather excused by the admirers and advocates of the Chinese character and government, by the old complaint that the latter is too weak, and the country is too distracted, for the mandarins to be able to carry out the terms of the treaty. This is the very arguing in a circle which is one of the moral gymnastic feats in which the Exeter Hall party so much excel. Because Britain is strong she must see that her subjects do not defend, even if their offence in a civil and moral point of view is no offence at all. Again, because Britain is strong she must not use here strength, to compel Chinese, Hindoos, negroes, or any race who are her inferiors in civilization, intelligence, or moral integrity, to perform the most simple obligation or conform to the diplomatic usages of Western nations. As long as England confines herself to expostulations and "dispatch" diplomacy nothing is said, but let John Bull get his temper up and use the whip and "pitch into" the black or yellow hides of "poor unenlightened pagans" for the committal of most senseless and brutal crimes, or the insolent repudiation of solemn treaties and obligations, when at once a howl of horror and indignation arises and "right," "India over again," "retrogressive policy," form stock subjects for the platform oratory of Exeter Hall.

A steamer belonging to the local mandarins has sunk opposite the Kiang-nan arsenal Shanghai, probably the mandarin with the mechanical genius, who some time ago made a steamer and launched her complete in every respect,—paddle boxes, shaft and funnel—but with slight and unimportant omission of engines, which he had forgotten entirely, has been experimenting upon the unlucky craft.

A Shanghai steamer reports having seen a Chinese merchant junk engaged with pirates off the Volcanoes, the pirate junk, on the approach of the steamer, ran into shallow water, on which the merchant junk was taken in tow and conveyed to Shanghai.

SINGAPORE.

H. M.'s STRAITS steamer *Pluto*, Captain Fox, from Penang and Malacca anchored in the harbour last Tuesday (15th) forenoon.—*Straits Times, May 19.*

WE understand that H. M.'s steamer *Salamis* is daily expected from England to relieve H. M.'s steamer *Coquette*, which is at present stationed here. On the arrival of the *Salamis*, the *Coquette* will, we here, proceed to England to be paid off.—*Id.*

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

(*From the Athenæum and Daily News, May 31.*)

PURSUING the course of his former laudable endeavours to improve in every way the condition of the British soldier,—to render him a better man and better Christian than he usually is at present, and thereby to make him more serviceable to the State,—Major Laurie of the Madras Artillery has again taken up his pen; offering, on this occasion, "a few words relative to 'soldiers' canteens in India" (and several other matters). We cannot think his present pamphlet one of his happiest minor efforts. It is very desultory, and far too much made up of fragments of quotations drawn from different sources, and not always brought in oppositely; but its intention is certainly good, and many of his remarks may be useful. The subject is one of the greatest importance to the well-being of the Army, and if, as he frankly admits, he has said little about it that can be termed novel, the old truths concerning it cannot be too often repeated, since they have not yet produced the full effect which they ought to do, although large reforms have been carried out of late years, in the directions indicated by him. This point he has no intention of disputing; for he says:—

"No one in his senses will deny that much, very much, has been done for the British soldier at home and in India during the last twelve or fifteen years. The last five or six years, however, contain some of the most marked improvements in the bettering of his condition. Compare the British soldier in India now, in regard to comfort and prospects, with the same personage of not further than a quarter of a century ago, and the contrast is remarkable."

We think, however, that Major Laurie greatly undervalues the amount of interest taken by the public at large in the social and moral welfare of the body whose cause he advocates, where he thus remarks:—

"Doubtless, in this age of 'rapids,' when there seems to be little time for examining detail, the majority of 'well-informed people' think that, so long as the British soldier can fight well, and cost the country as little as possible, to trouble themselves about his education, mental or physical recreation, or canteen comforts, is quite out of the question. When the day of trial comes, they will see that it is on the care for, and supervision of, these 'little things,' the happiness and glory of our British Army mainly depends."

This passage seems somewhat inconsistent with the quotation before made, and is, moreover, contrary to the facts of the case, if Major Laurie means us to infer that the recent improvements of the soldier's condition originated *within* the Army itself, and were not suggested from without, long previously to their taking place. The truth we hold to be, that the soldier would still have been in much the same position that he formerly was, had the public not powerfully and persistently interfered to better it. The Heads of the Army for the most part,—aye, and a large proportion of its officers of all ranks into the bargain, held those very opinions which Major Laurie now attributes to the community in general, and were opposed to what they deemed innovations not calculated to make the soldier a better fighting man, but rather to diminish his qualities in that respect, and to render him less amenable to discipline, or at all events more impatient under it, than the old ignorant, devil-me-care style of men used to be. They feared that there would be standing on rights, questioning of orders, moral scruples, and perhaps worst of all correspondence with the newspapers about military matters, to an inconvenient extent, if they had a superior class of soldiers to deal with. Such was undoubtedly the common feeling in former days, though, thank Heaven! it is not so now; chiefly we believe, because the public were resolved on obtaining the reformation which is already far advanced. Happily the Heads of the service and its officers generally have come over to the right way of thinking, or have been educated in it, and there is almost entire agreement as to the manner in which soldiers should be treated, but whether that most desirable object would have been gained had the ruling classes of the nation felt indifferent on the subject, we very much doubt. At all events it cannot be denied, that they strenuously led the way in the good work, and were never slow—not even those adverse to the maintenance of a standing army, to vote money for the intellectual, moral, and physical benefit of the soldier. Parliament and the public voice speaking through the mouth of the press, were his first and best friends, and that the veterans of the service know right well. So much we are constrained to say on the subject, without in the least degree wishing to depreciate the praiseworthy efforts of the military authorities during latter years, both at home and in India. Of the last, Major Laurie justly observes, that whatever tends to promote the real good of the soldier, has been well cared for by them, as far as their power went. But to proceed with the matter directly in hand, that of regimental canteens.

These, Major Laurie considers, are still in need of reformation, which may fairly be admitted, but we do not perceive that he has pointed out their present defects or the mode of correcting them quite as clearly as could be wished. He eulogizes the new canteen organization introduced into the Army at home by Earl de Grey, when Secretary for War, the results of which are described by the *Army and Navy Gazette* in the following glowing language:—

"The experiment has met with an almost marvellous success. The canteens are more comfortable, brighter, and quieter than ever; there is less temptation to lead the soldier out at night; regiments are more held together; married men are more able cheaply to get their necessary provisions; a sure and certain market of good and unadulterated food has been instituted; and all ranks of all services have united in praise of the great benefit which has been conferred on the Army in general."

The Major seems to think this colouring too high, but that is not material just now. A great reform has obviously been effected, by the substitution of a good system of military canteens, for the old plan of placing troops at the mercy of civil suttlers, who did a thriving business "at the expense and frequent ruin of the soldier;" being both publicans and shopkeepers. There is, however, no room for *that* reform in India, according to Major Laurie. "It is to be hoped," he says, "and who will doubt it?—always considering the disadvantages we labour under in this climate—that we have at least kept pace with these improvements. * * * If we have not made the soldier independent of the gin palace and public house, we have done our best to keep him from the vile stuff sold in the native bazaars; to make his canteen as comfortable as possible, &c. &c. Now if the "best" has been done already, we do not exactly understand how the authorities can do better; but let that pass. The management of canteens in India, we read, was much the same twenty-one years ago as it is now. "There was a committee, composed of a captain and two experienced subalterns, under the direction and control of the commanding officer. The books were kept with great regularity, and were open to public inspection. The canteen fund was then partly devoted (i. e. the savings) to the benefit of the regimental school, the soldier's library, and such like, which is not the case now." Libraries are at present separate institutions, with private funds of their own, supplied by monthly subscriptions. In those old days there was a vast deal of roguery on the part of many canteen sergeants, who cheated the soldier by watering the liquors under their charge, and amassed considerable fortunes, beside perniciously adulterating them in order to hide the fraud, and surreptitiously selling to men a larger quantity than was allowed; but Major Laurie is of opinion that such cases are comparatively rare now, as supervision is much stricter. Canteen profits have, however, been recently much diminished owing to the wise policy of the Indian Government two years since, in limiting the allowance of arrack *per diem* to *one* dram for each man, instead of two as formerly. This change, Major Laurie pronounces undoubtedly a good measure; "for a man may gradually bring himself, when there is no further temptation, to consider *one* enough, wher as he might seek two if he could get them." We entirely agree in this. The loss to the canteen fund is gain to the soldier, if he can refrain from seeking drink outside, but there's the rub, about which more by and by. The gain from arrack has been reduced one half; malt liquor sales seldom bring any profit, and tobacco and other articles sold do not return much; so that, in fact, the canteen has enough to do generally to meet its own expenses,—and all the better say we.

Another beneficial alteration of the former system spoken of by the Major is that of permitting men to get at their dinner time one of the two daily pints of beer granted in lieu of the second dram struck off. In short, so far as we can gather from his pamphlet, the Indian canteens appear to be now conducted on salutary plan, but we fear that there must be something regarding them still left unexplained. For he observes that they "must be more thoroughly supervised and even better managed than heretofore, to diminish the number of courts martial and the average of mortality among our Europeans in the East where *ennui* and *idleness* too frequently drive a man to drinking and suicide." It may be our obtuseness, but we really cannot comprehend what this passage means, even with the light of the context of his brochure to help us. We gather that men are strictly limited to a fixed small allowance of malt and spirituous liquors which could not beget drunkenness, so far as the canteen opportunity is concerned, and may not purchase extra quantities *ad libitum*, while it remains open. He very properly repudiates the notion propounded by some military correspondent of an English paper, that canteens should be open from morning till night and that soldiers should be suffered "to have a glass of beer (when not on or for duty) whenever they feel disposed, *providing always againt excesses;*" which he doubts whether it would be possible to do under such circumstances and so do we. But then, assuming that the express limitation inferred by us exists and is enforced, how are we to connect the canteen with habits of intoxication and all its dreadful consequences, which he says are still the scourge of European troops in India? That is a difficulty from which we shall feel much obliged for extrication, if he will kindly assist us.

Major Laurie, we have shown, is averse to opening canteens earlier than at present, but would close them at eight o'clock P. M., and in either case we deem him perfectly right. He has likewise offered an excellent suggestion on the point, namely, that "should there be no separate coffee-room, the canteen might be open for the issue of coffee, &c., from gun fire till 8 A. M. The privates or gunners, and the non-commissioned officers, room only." He is also favourable to the addition of a cheap provision-shop, after the late example of the remodelled canteen system in England, as an experiment at any rate. It, he thinks, might be "an immenes boon to the British (particularly if married) soldier in India." And here again, we most heartily concur with him.

Such an arrangement did exist, he tells us, many years ago in Artillery canteens, "and probably in those of some European regiments," but has fallen into desuetude.

There are various other questions mooted in his pamphlet, not strictly connected with canteens, but bearing on the morals and welfare of the Army, to which we cannot advert now, but we may notice them hereafter.

THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE GUARDS.

(*From the Lancet.*)

THE grave injury which the Commander-in-Chief threatens to inflict upon certain of the surgeons of the Horse Guards by violating the conditions under which they were appointed, and which it was our duty a fortnight since to expose, has, we are glad to find, attracted the attention of leading organs of the daily press—the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Daily News*, and the *Morning Post*, amongst others—as well as the military journals. It has been warmly taken up in Parliament, and, whatever be the issue, the Commander-in-Chief will have learned that he must be prepared to furnish next week to the House of Commons some explanation which may relieve him from the odium of oppressing and injuring meritorious officers who have in no way deserved so serious and destructive a blow. The whole circumstances, so far as we know them, are before the public. Other modifying facts, known only to the War Office, may be stated by the Marquis of Hartington; but he has hitherto only succeeded in placing the conduct of the Duke in a light more unsatisfactory than that in which it before stood. It is not represented that the professional prospects and pecuniary interests of these surgeons are thus attacked in virtue of any conclusion at which the Commander-in-Chief now arrives, or any presumed sudden and imperative necessity of the case which must override personal claims. Even then we should have anticipated that an ordinary sense of fairness would have dictated some special arrangement for compensating the officers who suffer by this sudden alteration of the *regime* under which they entered. But, on the contrary, Lord Hartington states that a warrant—the official death-warrant it is of some officers—was prepared and signed six years ago making these changes and giving no compensation. But it was not promulgated, and hence the astonishment of the officers whose heads are to be lopped off. The axe was sharpened six years since, but it was kept in a case. For six years they have been giving their services to a department which now produces, to their detriment, a weapon long hidden from their knowledge. They may now resign, or they may grumble; they may protest; their friends may invoke the aid of Parliament and the press. But honest indignation will be baffled, unless a majority of the House can be stirred to take notice of this official iniquity. The loss of time and money will be aggravated by the fact that the violation of faith would make it impossible for any of the officers superseded ever to attain to the rank which is their customary due: for they would have to retire from old age before they could reach it. Mr. Elkington, whom it is proposed to advance on this occasion at the expense of his fellows, was brought into the Brigade out of the line by the Duke's favour. But we are at a loss to understand how he can with satisfaction accept a promotion out of turn, which will so seriously injure officers of the senior medical standing to himself, and who possess all the possible qualifications for their office. We regret to learn that in this matter Dr. Gibson, the Director-General, sides with the Duke.

ATHLETICS.

(*From the Land and Water.*)

SOME twenty-five years ago any news on the subject of the acquatic or athletic world would have been deemed as little fit for insertion in any than a purely sporting publication, and as unworthy of notice as a treatise on the cephalic ganglions of the genus Amphion would now be, did it appear in the pages of the *Army and Navy Gazette*. However, *tempora mutantur*, and following out the poet's remark, we feel obliged to accommodate ourselves to the all-powerful change. Experience and necessity have shown the sportsman of the present day that you cannot hunt, and shoot, and drive a team on the small amount that usually falls to the lot of the younger members of a family in this prolific nation He must have exercise, and he wants it, accompanied with some stimulating influence. Being of a healthy mind and strong constitution, he naturally turns to those kind of sports and games which are the least expensive, most patronized, and more accessible to men of his own calibre in means and thoughts. He finds he is (as it were) on his own merits; he must rely entirely on either his own proficiency in sports or his careful study of them, and training, for any *kudos* he may aspire to. The men he meets in competition are all actuated by the same feelings of manly emulation as himself, and the unanimous feeling engendered by this healthy antagonism is that of generosity, and we hope that the best man may win. Of course, we are looking at the bright and clear side of things and we naturally allude more to those sports, games, &c., conducted and supported by gentlemen than to many sports of the same class got up by speculators for the ostensible purpose of sport, but in reality for the chance of their own benefit by "squaring" matters, and for the encouragement of betting and their own shameless roguery.

This state of things among the sports of the lower classes is, we are sorry to say, of too common an occurrence; and though, perhaps, we may congratulate the "rowing fraternity," as they are pleased to designate themselves, on the more than usual fairness of their races during the past year, we cannot extend to the pedestrian element the same satisfactory remark. The past year has made sad havoc among the promoters of pedestrianism for the lower classes. The well-known trainer of Deerfoot, and the manager of all those races in which the Indian runner figured some two years ago, is now, we believe, an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and many others of lesser notoriety, perhaps, than George Martin, have disappeared from the scene, and left their places to be filled by the first aspirant to such a difficult position for an honest man. The quality, also, of the lower class of pedestrianism has in no way been assisted by the simultaneous decline of the P. R., which, on the decease of Sayers, the type of modern boxers and pluck, lost one of the few connecting links between the "ring" and the muscular Christianity of the higher classes. We have no wish to dwell on this old threadbare subject, or even to allude to it further than this, but by the universal objection to such exhibitions as appear in the prize-ring, and the successful efforts of the police to prevent them we hope to see the lower class of public turn their attention more to legitimate sports, and by the diligent eradication of many of their objectionable ways in conducting them, to raise them to that level in general estimation which they undoubtedly deserve. A club called the Amateur Athletic Club has been organized by gentlemen to encourage athletic sports among amateurs. We understand that the club is going on well. Among the names of the supporters of this club, we see most of the great amateur athletes of the day, and should they keep their members select and give meetings for various sports, we have no doubt but that the club will be a great success. It is much needed to take precedence in all matters pertaining to athletics, and may be regarded in much the same light as the Jockey Club to racing, or the Rifle Association to volunteers; and, as far as we see at present, the club seems the right one to take this position.

THE ENGLISH TROOPS IN THE EAST.

(*From Frazer's Magazine for May.*)

WE propose in the following paper to lay before our readers some details of the present state of the English Army in the East, meaning by this term the troops sent out direct from England and now quartered in various parts of India, China, Burmah and Ceylon, whose muster-roll, as they yearly diminish in numbers from sickness and other causes, has to be filled up by fresh drafts of recruits from the mother country. We propose to show that, owing to the mismanagement which prevails, and has prevailed so generally throughout the East, an amount of misery has been entailed upon the unfortunate English troops in each of the above-mentioned countries, the greater portion of which might unquestionably have been avoided under regulations properly devised and carried out.

In working out this subject, we shall not deem it necessary to enter, in the case of India, on the wide question of Indian Government, nor shall we consider whether India, undoubtedly the largest of our dependencies, and, therefore, the most important of our national responsibilities, has, practically, gained or lost by the transference of all political power from the old East India Company to the Imperial Government at home. The mutiny may be held to have settled this and similar questions. The India we have to deal with now, has been conquered by the sword and must be held by the sword.

We shall, therefore, take each individual case in the order mentioned above, and shall begin with

I. Our English troops in India.

Now the direct effect of the mutiny has been that under the existing arrangements we need something like 70,000 men instead of the 20,000 or 30,000 of former days to retain this country under due subjection: hence difficulties, partially felt before, on questions relating to the health, well-being and contentment of so large a force of men not naturally fitted to contend against the multiplied evils of a climate ruinous to English constitutions, together with a total neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions, have to be anxiously considered, and as far as possible obviated. No one can doubt that, on the general efficiency of the English troops in India, no less than on their presence there depends the security of our sway.

We propose, therefore, to demonstrate, that in India (as well as elsewhere in the East), all the ordinary requisites for the successful maintenance of European troops have been not only neglected but even ignored; that so far is their health from being adequately cared for, mortality and invaliding carry off, even in healthy years, more than can possibly be supplied by recruits from England; and that from these causes the army is gradually, year by year, falling below its proper numerical strength. Nor is this all: at home, as is but too well known, we do not get recruits with the facility of former years: the opportunities for employment are greater, the necessity for enlistment less felt by the classes from which soldiers are mostly taken. Hence the supply of a large annual number of new levies for India becomes far more difficult, to say nothing of the fact, for reasons detailed below, and sufficiently well known to every regiment, that service in India has no longer the popular charms it once had, or, at least, was supposed to have. And yet, for the present, we cannot dispense with the English troops in India; if, with the fatal policy of arming and drilling a vast native army and police, the British force should be sensibly diminished, another and probably a more disastrous mutiny than the last is what we may reasonably expect. Should such an event take place, we shall not pay the penalty of our folly only by the murder of our countrymen and countrywomen: England herself must suffer among nations from the loss of her *prestige*.

It should be borne in mind that what we popularly call in England 'our army' is really, and should be called, 'an army for service in the East;' our troops at home, excepting the Foot Guards and the Household Cavalry, acting simply as a depot for the relief of the regiments serving in India, &c., and being generally absent from England for periods varying from ten to fourteen years.

Our English troops in India at present consist of—
11 Regiments of Cavalry,
56 Regiments of Infantry,
4 Brigades of Horse Artillery,
11 Brigades of Foot Artillery.

Each brigade of Horse Artillery comprises six batteries, and each battery six guns; so that we have in India 144 guns of Horse Artillery.

The Field Artillery brigades have eight batteries of six guns, but as two or three brigades consist of garrison artillery, the actual number of guns in India amounts to about 400, making in all quite 550 guns, or considerably more than the French and the Allies together brought into the Field of Waterloo.

Our army at home consists of—
12 Regiments of Cavalry,
37 Regiments of Infantry,
2 Brigades of Horse Artillery,
6 Brigades of Garrison and Field Artillery.

Thus it will be seen that the necessities of our empire in the East absorb almost double the number of artillery and infantry we keep at home, and this in such a manner and under such conditions that the troops so employed on Eastern service cannot be spared for any other purpose.

They cannot be spared, and why not? Because the native mercenaries, amounting to more than 300,000 men whom we have ourselves armed and drilled, require the whole of these 70,000 Englishmen to watch them.

Whether a fact like this, which is patent to the world, would be overlooked by our numerous well-wishers on the Continent or in America, we are not called on to say. But if these good friends have not overlooked it, is it not conceivable that such a knowledge would have an important bearing, not perhaps on the ultimate issue of a struggle if struggle there be, but in allowing or inviting one in the first instance?

The matter is really too urgent and fraught with consequences too momentous to the Empire generally to admit of any unnecessary circumlocution. Danger threatens us in India, because of the large bodies of natives whom we are continually training in those arts of war which may be most effectually used against ourselves. The bubble of sepoy fidelity was thought by many to have completely burst at the time of the mutiny of 1857, when many a gallant fellow, paid with his life the price of his infatuation on that point. But it is no less true than lamentable that the great warning has apparently been forgotten, and the fatal practice of training cruel and relentless Orientals in the best possible way for the extinguishing of our power in India is still favoured by the bureaucracy at Calcutta. It is neither necessary nor wise to attribute motives, but it is simply stating a matter of fact to say that interests, the more tenacious that they are those of family, are involved in the maintenance of a large native force. Many officers and civil servants connected by relationship with the governing class would be deprived of pleasant and valuable appointments by any measure which threw out of our employment large bodies of natives. Hence the astonishing fact that at this very moment upwards of 300,000 mercenaries draw pay in India, this pay being by no means the least part of what they cost us. Yearly this practice cost us, even in healthy years, the lives of nearly 1,600 Englishmen, together with the invaliding of at least 3,000 more. Nor is this all; so large a number of armed natives causes a feeling of insecurity fatal alike to the prestige and power of our Indian Empire, and produces a drain on the bone and muscle of the mother country we cannot meet much longer, and which must eventually entail either a complete change of this system or the loss of Hindoostan.

It is essential to draw special public attention to this mortality of our soldiers in India. When we said just above that India costs us annually the lives of 1,600 men, we referred to the year 1863, which has had hardly a parallel for healthiness.

The average of loss in this and previous years is almost as high again. A distinguished officer of Engineers, taking an average of the six years previous to 1863, showed that the mortality of our soldiers in the Punjab was considerably lower than in the other provinces. Yet, even in that province, the annual average of deaths over a period of six years ending with 1863, was 43 per 1,000. Taking, therefore, this as the lowest computation, over 3,000 English soldiers, or three entire regiments of 1000 strong, disappear yearly from their parade grounds into an early grave. Again, in the Report issued by the Commissioners appointed by the late Lord Herbert to inquire into the sanitary state of the army in India, we read at page 19:—"The mortality rate was as high as 134 per 1,000 in 1804, in the first Mahratta war, and it was at 41 in 1812. It was high again in the years of mutiny, and it has been subsequently lower than the Indian standard. From the rate of 55 in 1770-99 the rate rose to 85 in the 30 years, 1800-29; and the mortality fell to 58 in the 27 years, 1830-56; so that the death-rate of the British soldier since the first occupation of the country down to the present day has oscillated round 69 per 1,000. If the mortality is set down at 69 in 1,000, it follows that besides deaths by natural causes, 61, or taking the English standard, 60 per thousand of our troops perish in India annually. It is at that expense that we have held dominion there for century; a company out of every regiment has been sacrificed every twenty months. These companies fade away in the prime of life, leave few children, and have to be replaced, at great cost, by successive shiploads of recruits.

The Report says 'they have to be replaced,' but it is by no means clear how this can be accomplished—even if we had always such exceptional year as that of 1863.

Let us see now to what extent the recruiting-sergeant at home is able to keep pace with the various competitors he has in India, in the form of cholera, fever, dysentery, &c., which taken men out of the army as fast as he can induce them to enter it. The exact number of soldiers who died in that year (1863) was 1,596, and 2,322 were invalided home. But, out of the number of invalids, 1,366 were discharged as wholly incapable of further service. Thus, in a healthy year the English army lost for ever the services of 2,962 men. Reinforcements were sent out with despatch and energy to fill the gaps thus made by death and disease, but they were not able to get to India as fast as their comrades were leaving it, 'homeward bound' in more senses than one. The army in 1863 numbered 67,525. In 1864 its numbers were 66,176. Thus our recruiting-sergeant and his fellow-workers at home had positively been beaten by the Indian climate and Indian mismanagement to the amount of 1,349 men.

The year 1864 was also for India remarkably healthy. In it the army lost by death 1,292. This was less than even in the previous year. But although the year was healthy, it is to be observed that the additional twelve month's exposure to the Indian climate was telling on the men, for 3,008 men were invalided to England, making an excess of 680 over that of 1863. It should also be noticed that these numbers do not include 880 time-expired men, who returned to England on the completion of their ten years' service. The number of men finally discharged as unfit for service has not yet been made public; they are probably more numerous than they were in 1863. In any case, the total drain from sickness and deaths for two healthy years amount to the enormous figure of 8,218 men.*

It will surprise no one, after reading so much, to be told that our army in India is rapidly falling below its proper strength. A few years ago we had 80,000 men in that Peninsula, and it is commonly supposed that we still have 70,000. But this is an error. The numbers of the English army, as we have just seen, were in 1864 only a little over 65,000 men. The infantry of the line had fallen to 47,000. If the regiments were of their full strength they would amount to 50,000. This shows a deficiency of 3,000, or nearly four regiments, that is to say, it would require as many men as would make up four regiments to be dispersed among our infantry of the line to bring that infantry up to its proper strength. Thus our army is considerably stronger on paper than it would really be in the field—a fact which no one but a Red-tapist can contemplate without alarm. And can this be wondered at? Healthy, active, young Englishmen are daily finding a better market for their thews and sinews at home than is afforded them in the pestilential plains and unwholesome barracks of India.

But what renders this waste of English lives so sad is that those most competent to judge regard such a waste as wholly unnecessary and avoidable. Our countrymen have shown pretty extensively that death for any high patriotic or inevitable cause is not clothed with any insupportable terrors. Not only the 'bubble reputation' but the call of duty, however stern, irksome, or fatal, will bring them to the front, in almost any numbers. But here is no reputation to be gained, and what call of duty urges a stalwart young peasant or artisan to evaporate in a few years his exuberant strength under the burning Indian sun, or to die of malaria ere he has reached his prime? Neither his country, nor his class, nor his family, nor he himself can derive the smallest conceivable benefit by so doing. No English interest, no phase fragment of English honour is benefitted. A vicious system alone is supported, and that system requires, for the sake of its perquisites and patronage, that a large native force should be kept up, that a less large but more powerful English force should be in readiness to watch it, and that, consequently, to perform successfully this gaoler's work, the British army should be scattered like a rural police over the length and breadth of the unhealthy plains of India, in defiance of every strategical and sanitary law, instead of being quartered on healthy hills, where the mortality need never exceed, if it exceeded at all, the English standard. Given a supply not equal to the demand; the proverbial schoolboy with a competent knowledge of the most ordinary arithmetic, and the numbers before him of the annual deaths and losses caused by invaliding, will make a tolerably accurate guess at the time when the English troops in India will cease to exist.

Now it is a simple matter of fact that this tropical land of India, infested with fevers, rheumatism, dysentery, liver disease, and cholera, as it doubtless is throughout its plains, contains also mountain ranges of various altitudes, singularly healthy, and well adapted to the constitution of Europeans. As is well known, India is divided into presidencies, of which the western, that of Bombay, is traversed from north to south by the mountainous range called the Ghauts. The Madras Presidency contains the beautiful Neilgherries, while that of Bengal is overlooked almost from Calcutta to Peshawur, by the magnificent Himalayas, which, unlike the former mountains, do not rise abruptly to any very great height from the plains, the usual distance from the commencement of the hills to the snowy range being about 14 stages of 12 miles, and each stage being considered in that rough country a day's work for the tourist. These 14 stages cross and bend round successive tiers of hills, varying from 5,000 to 12,000 feet in altitude, while in the distance the snowy range is to be seen towering above all.

The climate at an altitude of 7,000 feet, is perfectly charming during those months which in the plains are trying in the extreme. Great heat may be said to commence in the low country in the end of March, and to increase rapidly during the months of April, May, June, and July. About the middle of July the rains commence, and September, when the sun beats with its full fury on the soaking earth, brings its fevers and sickness on constitutions already enfeebled by the terrible summer. There is nothing of all this on the hills, except in their valleys, which, being full of native villages, or cultivated, generally contain fever. On the cress of the hills, the air is calm and pure, and at an elevation of 7,000 feet is bracing at night and in the morning, and extremely healthy. No pen could describe to the reader the extraordinary sight the burning plains present to the eye when viewed from the summit of one of these hills during the hot months. The scene represents as it were a vast ocean of fire and steam, and when one thinks of the poor fellows below, the words 'God help them,' involuntarily rise to one's lips.

There are over 30 infantry regiments in Bengal, 7 cavalry regiments, and 350 guns of the Royal Artillery, yet there are but two hill-stations for the regiments, and a few small stations for invalids. The hill-stations for regiments are about sixty miles from Umballah, and are called Dughshai and Subathoo; the first is at an altitude of 7,000 feet, and is remarkably healthy, the 42nd Highlanders quartered there looking as well as if they were in England; the other, Subathoo, is at an elevation of 4,500 feet, and comes under the influence of the valley fevers, and is therefore unhealthy: the 82nd Regiment lost many men there during 1863. It is but fair, however, to state that the regiment came there in a very sickly state from that pestilential city Delhi, where they had been allowed to remain for nearly three years. No more distressing sight could be conceived than that presented by the little children of that regiment, many of whom were horribly disfigured for life by the Delhi boils in the face. About twelve miles nearer to Umballah than Subathoo, lies a charming little depôt for sick, called Kussowlie, perched on a hill 7,000 feet high, directly overlooking the plains. But these depôts for sick are rather delusions than anything else, as is so often the case with enterprises taken in hand by the Anglo-Indians, who generally begin at the wrong end. It has long since been proved that it is not when a man becomes sick, perhaps suffering from dysentery, that he should be sent to an altitude of several thousand feet; and, therefore, the medical officers only send such cases as their experience tells them will be benefitted by the change: those sick not sent to the hills must either die or be invalided to England. The proper course would be that pointed out by the Medical Sanitary Commission, when they gave it as their opinion that one-third of the English troops should be *always* in the hills, and that troops landing in India should at once be sent to the hills for acclimatisation. The Anglo-Indian Government are ever ready to point out the evil effects of the mountain air on the British soldier; but, in truth, this change is only unadvisable when he is in such a state of exhaustion that his removal to a colder climate may prove fatal.

An excuse constantly offered for the want of hill-stations is the lack of funds to build barracks for the troops in the mountains; but it may be urged that if one-third of the native army were reduced, and the present building of expensive barracks in notoriously unhealthy stations as Neemuch, for instance, were put a stop to, there would be sufficient money forthcoming for the purpose. During the hot season of 1864, a wing of the 79th Highlanders was sent from Rawul Pindee to the vicinity of the hill-station called Murree; they lived in huts, and were employed in repairing the mountain roads. There seems to be no reason why this system should not be extended as much as possible. At a certain height, about 6,000 feet, the hills are clothed with fine pine timber, and with a good supply of tools, the men could hut themselves. Their presence is, however, regarded with dislike at those hill-stations in which the house property mostly belongs to the governing classes of civilians, and they are supposed to disturb the peace and privacy of these mountain retreats. But even this terrible calamity can be avioded, for there is room for all the armies of Europe in the Indian hills.

Another objection urged against an extensive removal of the English troops from the plains is the licence which would thereby be allowed to the numerous bands of armed ruffians who find refuge in the Protected Native States. These states are generally very ill-governed, and it is a common occurrence to have fighting going on between the rajah and his oppressed subjects. In this case also our apathy is all but incredible, and can hardly fail to give the natives a contemptuous notion of our power. We suffer the most outrageous and infamous doing to go on without check, and of course the Orientals attribute this to feebleness or fear. When a rajah wants money for an unusually extensive debauchor it may be, as lately occurred, to make an expensive purchase of an English girl fourteen years old, to stimulate the appetites of an old sensualist of seventy, then a merciless taxation very often drives the wretched multitudes to open resistance, and fighting and bloodshed are the inevitable result. A peremptory notice that such proceedings must cease would have an incalculable effect not only on the general well-being of the country, but as a manifestation of our power. The course pursued is to decorate these vile despots with titles, and to bedizen them with gimcracks from the toyshops of the Continent. In these times of general peace, when our hands are unfettered, and all our strength could be conveniently exerted, it might be hoped that some large, wise, well-considered measure for the domestic pacification of India would be brought forward. But such a hope, to judge from the past, is wildly chimerical. No: the plan is to permit native ruffians to prowl about armed to the teeth, and even to increase the natural supply by arming 300,000 more at our own expense, and then to procure 70,000 English soldiers and to keep them festering and dying in the plains for fear the mine we have ourselves dug and filled with combustibles should accidentally be fired.

It is hardly conceivable that the rulers in India should be so ignorant as not to understand that the system of scattering our troops over the country, which obtained in former days, when the means of communication were far less than they are now, should still be necessary, at a time when the Peninsula is daily becoming more and more intersected by railways. We can, however, discern no intention of altering this antiquated plan, or any evidence that the Anglo-Indian Government acknowledge the need of occupying a conquered country on sound strategical and sanitary rules. Indeed, it is too much to hope for any practical or advantageous change from men who have grown old in the management of an effete system. It is only from the most energetic action of the public at home that any useful reform in these Indian matters can be anticipated, for it must never be forgotten that a public in India can scarcely be said to exist. Public opinion there is none: its press, however able, finds no readers, and meets with no echo at home; while the voices of those who *do* try to attract the attention of the public in England, are few and feeble.

Yet there should be no despairing. England must in time awake to the fact, that her position, as a first-class power, is incompatible with the present military situation in India. She will discover that her good right arm is paralysed through the utter incompetence of those to whom she has entrusted the government of that Empire; and she will then take the steps necessary to settle at once and for ever her military occupation of India on such a footing that, if pressed by enemies in the West, no danger to the stability of her Indian Empire could be incurred, should she recall for service at home some 40,000 men from her Indian garrison.

A Royal Commission would find most useful employment in inquiring into the necessity of maintaining masses of native troops, together with an armed but disorganised police force; and their attention ought to be directed to the length of service in India for English regiments, which at present amounts to banishment to a tropical climate for from 10 to 15 years; add to which, leave of absence is grudgingly doled out to the officers, while the poor private soldiers die off through the prevailing mismanagement of those who rule the country. As to real soldiering, almost the only opportunity for service is the chance of from time to time hunting down armed natives, when mutinous, over an arid soil and under a burning sun.

If, however, an inquiry by a Royal Commission is to be a satisfactory one, care must be taken that the Commission be (composed exclusively of men who will approach the subject without prejudice—men on whose judgment reliance can be placed to distinguish between good and bad evidence. It must be borne in mind that the local government of India has hitherto been, as it were, the patrimony of a certain number of families, who have been far too much in the habit of considering it as their exclusive right. Such men cannot be expected to look with indifference on proceedings which may threaten their interests, and they will certainly oppose them by every means in their power.

Many reasons indeed concur at the present moment to urge the fullest attention of England on the present system of distributing English troops throughout the whole of the East, a system which is so faulty, and shows consummate ignorance, as to call forth the most indignant protestations. Not only do the officers of our army receive a far better military education than in former days, but the special institution of the Staff College delivers a yearly supply of highly trained scientific officers for the general service of the country. It is therefore not surprising that their voices are raised at the total ignorance of strategical and sanitary laws to which they justly attribute the rapid deaths among their men. Nor is this by any means all: the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers have ready access to the press, which finds its way every fortnight from England to their barrack-rooms in India. They can tell when their comrades' lives are sacrificed to needless mismanagement, and they know perfectly well the healthy or unhealthy qualities of the various stations in India and China; in fact, this knowledge is so certain, that men entitled to their discharge generally demand it on learning that their regiment is likely to be moved to some Oriental pest-house. The occupation of some of these post *may* be strategically necessary, but it is notorious that many are merely used because there happen to be some old mud barracks ready made on the spot.

II. To take next the case of China.

The decimation by sickness of one whole regiment, and in a great measure that of another in Hongkong, i.e. the 2nd Battalions of the 11th and 9th regiments, is a signal instance of Eastern mismanagement. One would almost imagine that the ideas of the authorities in China were cast in the same mould as those of the clique who govern in India, and who appear to be impressed with the notion that English officers and soldiers can be collected as fast in England as rupees are in the East; and that pure air in the hills and healthy stations ought to be reserved for those Anglo-Indian governors who fly to Simla in the summer, and for those Anglo-Chinese authorities who seek the charming climate of Japan at the same unhealthy season.

The innocent cause which led to the Hongkong disaster is to be found in the pay for which officers of the Indian native army take service. These gentlemen undertake to serve the Crown in India, and spend the greater portion of their lives in that country, for a rate of pay amounting to—

For an Ensign,	240*l*.	a-year
For a Lieut.	300	„
„ Captain,	492	„
„ Major,	936	„
„ Lieut.-Col.	1,236	„

the retiring pension after 20 years' service in India, irrespective of rank, being the small sum of 191*l*. 12*s*. per annum. Now, though the rate of pay may appear large, it is not so in fact, for the expenses of living in India are, at the present time, more than three times as heavy as before the mutiny. Sometimes it happens that a native regiment is sent on foreign service, and accordingly one took up its quarters at Hongkong, the consequence being that the pittance of colonial pay received by the officers of British regiments already there was raised to the same standard as that of their comrades in charge of the native troops.

This was too much for the home authorities: economy being the life of the army, they set to work to do the thing cheaply. The native regiment was sent back to its country, and an English regiment from the Cape of Good Hope was directed to relieve it, the pay of the garrison being then and there reduced to the colonial rate which is, indeed, a little higher than that received in England, but much lower than that of the native Indian forces. It further appears that although the Horse Guards had warned the authorities at Hongkong that the 2nd Battalion of the 11th Regiment was under orders to proceed to their station, no preparations were made for its reception.

The *Tamar* arrived on the 31st of May 1865, from the Cape with 25 officers, 702 non-commissioned officers and men, 54 women and 92 children.

Now it so happened that there were plenty of houses that might have been hired for the use of the regiment; but, as we know the excessive pressure brought to bear to enforce economy, we can excuse Captain Roberts, the Quartermaster-General, from undertaking such responsibility in the absence of his General, who had gone to Japan: had he acted on his own judgment and made the regiment comfortable he would doubtless have had to pay out of his own purse for any such accommodation by order of the War Office. So Her Majesty's regiment was left to take its chance; two companies were stowed away in an old three-decker, the *Hercules*, a few in another hulk, and the rest of the regiment under sheds placed in a swamp called Kawloon on the mainland opposite Hongkong.

The natural result was an immediate outbreak of disease. In the seven months from June 5th to the end of December, 2 officers, 58 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 women and 28 children died; 4 officers, 189 non-commissioned officers and men, 20 women and 35 children were invalided. As it is now usual to judge of the rate of death and sickness by taking an average of 1,000 men over the space of one year, we find the deaths in the 2nd battalion of the 11th Regiment amounted to the terrible sum of 140 per 1,000 and the invalids exhibited the no less shocking rate of 461 per 1,000. By the last account there were still 53 men in hospital, and the three surgeons were accounted for, as one dead, one sick, and the third on leave at home. The result of this miserable attempt at economy is that the 11th is so reduced that there are only 36 non-commissioned officers, 136 privates and 12 drummers fit for duty, and the country will be put to the expense of 40,000*l*. to replace the lives thus shamefully wasted.

We must not pass over the sufferings of the 2nd Battalion of the 9th Regiment without some notice, though as compared with the 11th, it was so far fortunate that it was quartered in barracks instead of in sheds on a swamp. The strength of this regiment, on its arrival at Hongkong, in February 1865, was 839 non-commissioned officers and men, 47 women and 77 children; by the end of the year 48 men, 6 women and 28 children had died; 139 men, 27 women and 31 children had been sent home sick, and there remained at the station last January only 636 non-commissioned officers and men, 14 women and 18 children—so that the pestilential climate combined with night duty, at all times so fatal to our troops in the East, has inflicted an annual death loss of 62 per thousand and a drain by invaliding of not less than 180 per thousand; in addition to which two officers died and one was invalided home. In both these cases, it will be observed that by far the largest proportion both of deaths and invaliding fell to the lot of the unfortunate children: in the first instance, out of 92, only 29 remained after seven months; in the second, out of 77, 16 only survived after a sojourn of eleven months. Lastly, it must be distinctly remembered that even the above lists only represent the deaths we know have actually occurred: there cannot be the slightest doubt that many men, women and children, the returns of whom are not at present available, died on their passage to England from the effects of disease contracted at Hongkong.

A large fleet lies idle the greater part of the year on the China station, and there is no reason why it should not land some of its men on the French principle, to guard the Hongkong dockyard and arsenal. There are two excellent stations within a week's easy steam of Hongkong—one to the north, Japan, with a European climate, the other to the south, Singapore, a station which is salubrious, though its temperature is very high; moreover, Singapore possesses excellent and unoccupied barracks, capable of affording accommodation for two regiments: and being equidistant between Calcutta and China, is in its strategical position unexceptionable. There could be no reasonable objection to moving the English troops now doing garrison duty at Hongkong to Japan and Singapore, and some steps should at once be taken, before the approaching summer repeats the havoc which has recently attracted such just and universal indignation.

III. To taken the case of Burmah, a station as deadly as any of those to which we have called attention, but which has hitherto quite escaped notice at home.

The garrison in this territory usually consists of two English regiments which are sent thither from Madras, their term of Eastern service being five years in Madras and five in Burmah, a period more than enough to destroy any European constitution. The stations of these regiments are situated on the banks of the Irawaddy, and are three in number. Rangoon, Tongoo and Thyetmyo, the last two being in the vicinity of Prome. The 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles, suffered very severely during their residence in Burmah; and the 2nd Battalion, 19th Regiment, has also given many victims to the climate of this country. The left wing of the latter regiment marched into Thyetmyo on the 1st of January 1864, with 21 officers and 400 men: how many non-commissioned officers and privates died and were invalided it is very difficult to ascertain, but some estimate may be formed from the fact that by the autumn of the year 1865, 2 officers had died and 14 had been invalided to England out of the 21, leaving 5 to carry on the duties in that terrible climate. One young officer is now at home, broken down from sickness, caused by too frequent exposure to the scorching sun in the execution of his duties as orderly officer.

About 60 miles from Thyetmyo are the mountains of Arrakan, offering healthy sites where English regiments could establish themselves, but, as in India, no attempt has been made to make them available, on the contrary, new barracks are being built near the river side at Thyetmyo.

IV. And, lastly, even in Ceylon we find the same customary neglect of advantages offered by nature for the preservation of European constitutions in the East.

In this island the English troops are divided between Colombo, Kandy and Trincomalee, the healthy mountains being almost quite neglected. The lovely plains of Newera Ellia, elevated 6,000 feet above the sea, are now well known to most visitors to that delightful island; groves of forest trees dot the plains here and there, and on three sides are mountains offering a complete shelter from the monsoon gales, and covered with dense woods, the natural haunts of the Sambur deer, the wild boar and elephant. Numerous houses and villas are scattered over the plains, which are well provided with excellent roads and with an abundant supply of water from rapid mountain streams. With such advantages, it will hardly be believed that on those plains there are barracks for only single company of soldiers, although the ravages from fever, liver, disease, diarrhœa, and dysentery of the most fatal type, the prevailing diseases of all Eastern low countries, must be well known to the Ceylon authorities.

We trust we have now said enough to show the urgent need of an active investigation into the conditions under which this country maintains her empire in India and other Eastern countries.

It is but too certain that the present state of things cannot endure; and no nation worthy the name of a first-class power can be content to see a great army perish from causes over most of which it has perfect control.

The time is past for vain and empty regrets; the Imperial Government at home must look these difficulties in the face; and committees, alike of the Lords and Commons, must inaugurate a searching inquiry, and fearlessly carry into execution what conclusions they may arrive at. No fancied tenderness for vested interests; no palliating of evil, because certain privileged persons may suffer from the investigation, will satisfy the demands of our English troops in the East, or of their friends and relations in England. They doubtless, first, but all alike must plainly see that this country will not sacrifice the lives of her sons to please any class, however entitled to consideration, for their past services.

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* Since this paper has been in type, we have ascertained from the Parliamentary returns, that from 1861 to 1864 inclusive, 6,610 British soldiers died in India, and 14,183 were invalided to England; out of an average force of 64,332 men, these figures show a yearly loss of 5,273 men, or about 82 per 1,000.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HOME, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London...J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta...Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11⅜d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅛d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅛d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, 7 ,,

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. .. .. ¼ ,,
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ ,,
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000), RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
,, France and the Continent of Europe.
,, Egypt.
,, Calcutta.
,, Madras and Pondicherry.
,, Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
,, Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
,, Sydney and Melbourne.
,, Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
બામબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન
લીમીટેડ.
INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0 7/16d. ,,
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0d. ,,
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 1st June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
,, 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 1 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
On demand .... 2s. 0d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11⅞d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
,, ,, 3 ,, ... 4 ,,
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, એંડ ચાઇના
બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला, लंडन, एंड
चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 ,, ... 5 ,,
6 ,, ... 6 ,,
12 ,, ... 8 ,,

COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling,* in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynectal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On demand .. ..at 2s. 0d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ......at 1s. 11⅞d.
The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS
Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay 1st June 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
,, 4 ,, 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 ,, 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
,, 1 ,, 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, on Demand 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11⅞d.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, 6 ,, ,,
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight............................ 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. ,,
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. ,,
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,, 8 ,, ,,
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1865.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS,
E. GRIMM, Esq. | Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0d. ,,
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના એંડ જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ).
दी बांक आफ हीन्दुस्तान, चाइना, एंड ज्यापान
(लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up £1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund..................................... 106,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Donisald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. .. .. 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. .. .. 2s. 0⅝d.
2 do. do. .. .. 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. .. .. 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes.............. 1s. 11⅞d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.
This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children,* on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.
☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*
TERMS—CASH ONLY.

		Rs.	a.
FLOWER SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties*	...Rs.	5	0
Fine double German Balsams...	...Per ¼ ounce	1	8
Heartsease ...	ditto.	0	8
Carnations ...	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette...	...Per ½ ounce	0	8
Scarlet Tom Thumb Nasturtium	ditto.	0	4
Coreopsis Tinctoria ...	ditto.	0	4
Crimson Candytuft ...	ditto.	0	4
Convolvulus Major ...	ditto.	0	4
Nemophila insignis ...	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholtgia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas ...	...Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties†	...	5	0
Do. in packet of 36 varieties‡	...	15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun ...	...Per lb.	1	4
———Champion of England	... Ditto.	1	4
———Veitch's Perfection	...Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York	Per ounce	0	12
———, London Market...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Nonpareil	...Ditto	0	8
CAULIFLOWER, London	Per ½ ounce	1	8
CUCUMBER, Southgate	...Ditto	1	0
———, Long prickly...	...Ditto	1	0
———, Stockwood	...Ditto	1	0
———, Handglass	...Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame	Per ounce	0	4
———, long scarlet	...Ditto	0	4
———, red turnip	...Ditto	0	8
———, white turnip	...Ditto	0	8
———, olive shaped salmon	...Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone	...Ditto	0	8
———, white ditto	...Ditto	0	8
———, early Dutch	...Ditto	0	8
———, Yellow Malta	...Ditto	0	8
———, Early Six Weeks	...Ditto	0	8
———, Snowball	...Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French§	.. Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	...Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE ...	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS ...	ditto	1	0
LETTUCE.—White Cos	ditto	0	12
———Bath Cos	ditto	0	12
———Drumhead...	ditto	0	6
ENDIVE.—Green curled	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	ditto	0	6
CELERY.—Crystal white, and Ivey's Nonsuch	ditto	0	8
CARROTS.—Early French Horn	ditto	0	
———Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
———Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden	ditto	0	8
AGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory	ditto	0	6

Orders for the above are requested as early as possible, in order that the Seeds may reach their destination before the setting in of the wet weather. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash. All parcels will be sent "bearing," unless cost of full banghy postage is included in cash order in payment for the Seeds. Whether sent "bearing" or "prepaid," the banghy charge for parcels is 4 annas.
28th April, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

* Migrionette, Red Lavatera, Mixed Convolvulus Minor and Major, Silene Pendula, Mixed Sweet Peas, Yellow Lupine, Centranthus Macosiphon, Purple Candytuft, Clarkia Pulchella, Venus's Looking-Glass, Larkspur, New Yellow Miniature French Marigold, Campanula Pentagonia Alba, Saponaria Calabrica, Double Mixed Poppy, Lupinus Hortwegi Albus, Entoca Wrangeliana, Leptosiphon Densiflorus, Nolana Atriplicifolia. Weight of parcel, 20 tolas.
† Parsnip, Celery, Cabbage (2 sorts,) Radish (2 sorts,) Endive, Knolekole, Lettuce (2 sorts,) Beet, Broccoli, Spinage. Weight of parcel, 100 tolas.
‡ All the above; also Cress, Scarlet Runners, Broad Windsor Beans, Early Long Pod Beans, Mustard, Vegetable Marrow, Scotch Kail, Hardy Green Colewort, Brussels Sprouts, Walcheren Broccoli, White Spanish Onion, Savoy, Cauliflower, Peas 2 sorts, &c. &c. &c. Weight of parcel 350 tolas.
§ Robins' egg dwarf, Canterbury dwarf, white dun dwarf, Newington wonder dwarf, dark dun dwarf, black speckled dwarf.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.
NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.
Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.
1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.
1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.
To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road Byculla.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.
BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.
B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—
London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."
Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."
Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."
Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."
BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.
BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.
BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.
BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*
It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.
In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from
The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—
Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—
"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."
Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.
CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.
To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

	Rs.	a.
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Villette Do.	2	0
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Haycock's The Gentleman's Stable Manual... ...	8	0
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James's Works complete. Each	0	12
Ainsworth's Works complete. Each	0	12
Cooper's Works complete. Each	0	12
Bulwer's Works complete. From 12 annas ...	3	0
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The Dublin Review, for April 1866	4	8
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Timbs's Things not generally known, 2 vols	3	12
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Gil Blas (Bohn's Illustrated Library)... ...	4	8
Timbs's Curiosities of Science. 2 vols... ...	3	12
Mark Lemon's Wait for the End...	4	8
The Adventures of Don Quixote (illustrated.) ...	4	8
Every Boy's Book of Sports and Pastimes... ...	5	8
Colenso's Arithmetic for Schools...... ...	3	0
Hunter's Key to ditto...	3	12
The Dictionary of Medical and Surgical Knowledge.	5	12
A Sanskrit-English Dictionary, with references to the best editions of Sanskrit authors, and Etymologies and Comparisons of Cognate Words, chiefly in Greek, Latin, Gothic, and Anglo-Saxon. Compiled by Theodore Benfey, Prof. in the Univ. of Gottingen, &c.	40	0
A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, for the use of early students. By Prof. Benfey.	5	12
Dumas's The Half Brothers; or, the Head and the Hand	1	8
——— The Three Musqueteers... ...	1	8
——— Marguerite de Valois: an Historical Romance...	1	8
——— Twenty Years After...	1	8
——— The Count of Monte Cristo... ...	2	0
——— The Vicomte de Bragelonne. 2 vols.	3	12
——— The Lady with the Golden Hair...	1	8
Hajji Baba of Ispahan—Adventures of... ...	1	8
A Woman's Ransom. By author of Grandmother's Money...	1	8
Bulwer's a Strange Story; and the Haunted and the Haunters	1	8
——— What will he do with it? 2 vols. ...	3	0
——— My Novel. 2 vols.	3	0

26th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice-President.
George Durrant, Esq. | C.E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq. | D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D
H. S. Patteson, Esq. | W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq. | G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq. | C. J. Cockburn, Esq.
Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.
Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq. | James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund........................ 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq...................Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq.,....................Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq......................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq...............London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.......................London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq..................Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ....Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq................Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq...............London.
William Hind, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ....Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq ....Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq............London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq...........London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.........Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq................Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.............Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	8
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV, Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
| Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.
1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.
2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.
3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.
4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.
5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.
6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.
7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.
8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840, the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.
9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.
10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.
11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*
12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly.* *A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.
13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.
15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.
Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £793,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES;
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.
After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5		
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834	7	0	
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11	
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10	

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	,,	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	,,	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.
Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—
Madras............Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... ,, MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ...... ,, DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... ,, DENT & Co.
Mauritius .... ,, BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne ...... ,, DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ...... ,, DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... ,, MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... ,, ELDER & Co.
Sydney .... ,, FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin........... ,, DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—
Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rusks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.
These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.
Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisites for the practice of Photography.
To hand.
Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
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RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 5th June 1866. No. 8, Meadow Street.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the depot, and by the order of Cullianjee Ookarda, on the Cotton ground near the Cooperage, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Leggatt & Co.—
101 Candies of Dhollera Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale. All further conditions and particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

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